AUGUST MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

LONDON CONFERENCE

June Purcell Guild

SOCIAL WORK UNIONS

Maurice Taylor

KANSAS GRIT

Josephine Strode

NEGROES: WORKING AND JOBLESS

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SO THEY SAY

The capacity to endure delay distinguishes man from the animals.—*Edward Glover, London.*

It takes more than a handful of idealists to make a new world.—*Dorothy Thompson in N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

The wiser task of science is to enhance life rather than to prolong it.—*Lord Horder, physician to King Edward VIII.*

The idle on relief are not as accustomed to idleness as some of those who criticize them.—*Mayor La Guardia, New York.*

The truth of an unyielding social calamity encompasses everyone who has the courage to listen.—*Brooks Atkinson, drama critic, New York Times.*

We must see to it that the Constitution grows with the country as a boy's skeleton and skin grow with his muscles.—*Editorial, The Christian Century.*

Impatient youth, misguided, has furnished the spearhead for many of the strong-arm movements in Europe.—*Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

We cannot make our prisons places of reformation if we cannot put ordinary work opportunities in the way of the men.—*Sanford Bates, director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.*

American industry was well on the way to solving the problems of social betterment when the depression intervened. —*Eugene G. Grace, president, Bethlehem Steel Company.*

Unless world peace is established on a solid basis . . . there can be no genuine social security within America.—*The late Prof. Parker T. Moon to National Conference of Social Work.*

It is easy to overstate the significance of minor crises by investing them with the character of a turning point in history.—*Porter R. Lee, New York School of Social Work.*

We cannot keep out of a war and at the same time enforce the freedom of the seas—that is, the freedom to make profits out of countries in a death struggle.—*Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N.*

The universities of the western world have made an alarming discovery; that their belief in freedom, thinking and research is no longer shared by the masses.—*Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University.*

When our statesmen are as fully convinced that war is evil as physicians are that disease is evil, we may as readily succeed in controlling it as we are on the way to controlling disease.— *Dr. Alice Hamilton at Bryn Mawr College commencement.*

The hasty and desperate shifts in our governmental programs [of relief] may be explained not by the characteristics of a particular administration, but by our national psychology. —*Dorothy C. Kahn, president, American Association of Social Workers.*

It is fair to measure any civilization on the basis of the extent to which it assures life and some measure of contentment to those who cannot gain this for themselves.—*Dr. James S. Plant, director, Essex County Juvenile Clinic, Newark, N. J.*

Rain falling on overworked fields, washing through gullies, sweeping down streams and rivers, carrying rich soil to the sea, is no respecter of boundary lines or of economic classes. It is as much the concern of a consumer a thousand miles away as it is of the farmer on whose land it falls.—*H. R. Tolley, acting administrator, AAA.*

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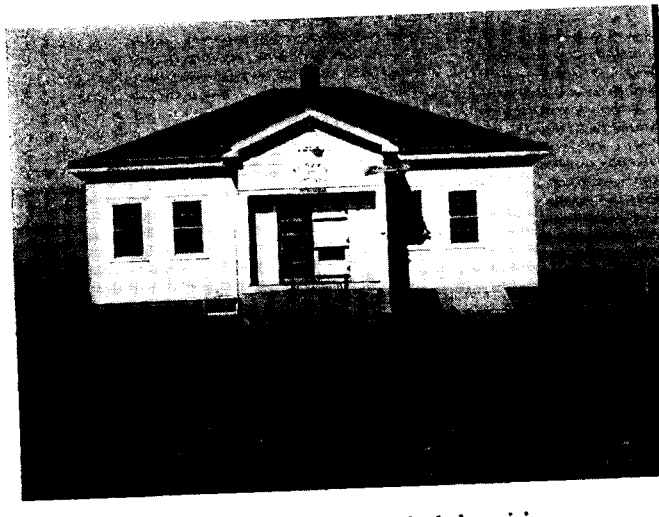
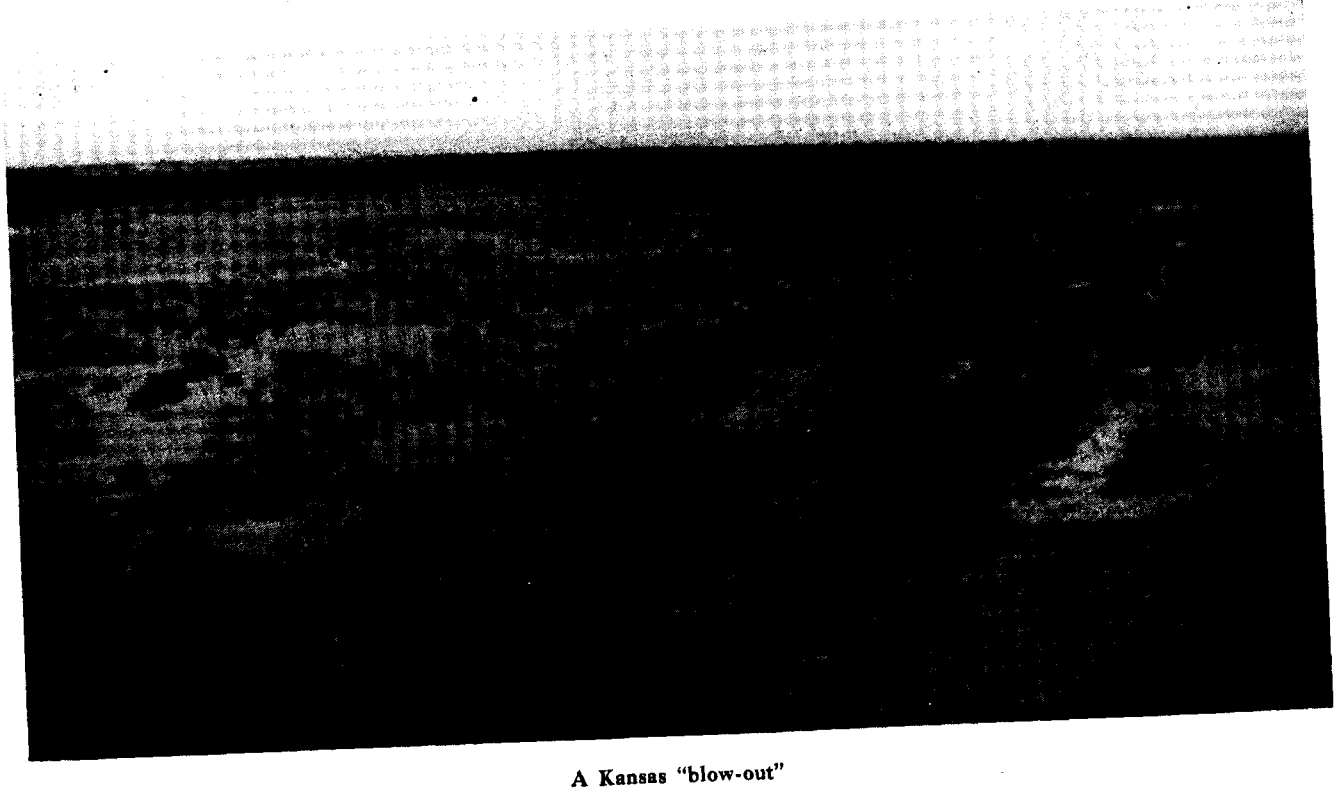
Dust storm

"It takes grit to live out here"



A county school on the unshaded prairie

A homesteader. A family of seven live here



A Kansas "blow-out"

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THE SURVEY

AUGUST 1936

VOL. LXXII NO. 8

The International Conference

By JUNE PURCELL GUILD

FRANKLY enjoying the experience, but strangely moved, almost reverent, approximately two hundred American social workers attended the first session of the Third International Conference on Social Work in London, on July 12, 1936. Said one of them, "I haven't had such a big kick out of anything since I was ten, tense on the edge of a bench waiting for the first batter up the opening day of the baseball season." That seemed to express the American attitude. Notwithstanding drizzling rain, worry over lost mail, coffee they didn't drink, speakers they couldn't understand, the American delegates keenly enjoyed the setting, the pageantry, all the informal international contacts of the week of meetings.

The general theme of the conference, Social Work and the Community, was reminiscent of many a meeting at home. The papers for the most part, were more general, less technical than those given in the National Conference of Social Work. On the other hand it must be admitted there was less of the detached, professional American approach and more emotional concern over the needs of human beings. An emotional undercurrent colored the whole Conference, making it an experience long to be remembered by the Americans present.

The scholarly Conference handbook of forty-seven pages issued to members months before the opening date had suggested little new in material or method. Actually the familiar topics, unemployment, relief, health, education, recreation, case work, took on new world-wide significance when discussed at vine-covered Bedford College in Regent's Park, where hedgerows grow high and grass is indescribably green.

The babel of strange tongues confused the Americans at first; they felt at a disadvantage, speaking only their American language. Many admitted they had about as much difficulty with the English of the English as with the French of the French or the German of Jews from Palestine. It was easy, however, to follow the discussions as delegates were given printed copies of many of the addresses with summaries in English, if written in French or German. Speakers were supposed to talk to the formal papers circulated in advance. Spoken translations, though brief, sometimes tended to slow down the interest of those anxious to get away to indulge in tea and scones.

Actually it made very little difference whether anyone understood the words of anyone else. A universality of emotion, a kinship of similar interests bound the group together from the start. Even more than in our own National Conference, personal contacts with people seemed the outstanding value of the gathering.

FOR a week preceding the International Conference, some two hundred social workers from many lands, including over a hundred from the United States, attended an International Summer School on British Social Work at King's College. This proved a valuable introduction to the Conference. Classes conducted in English met in the morning; in the early afternoon employment exchanges, occupational training centers, housing developments, hospitals, clinics, courts and so on, were inspected with tea and general discussions following. The English public assistance and insurance acts and voluntary or private activities were considered, also education for citizenship, public and private health programs, delinquency and the use of leisure. From the Summer School several things stood out: the increasing activity of the British government in all social services; the supplementary, demonstrating character of private effort; the extensive participation of volunteers in many social work lines; and the need for much more understanding and integration between public and private social endeavor through a social work engineering plan centering in a council of social agencies. Not greatly different, it seems, from our own social situation.

Delegates to the Conference were supplied on arrival with a list of members to June 30, 1936. This contained

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the names of 791 persons from twenty-six countries, the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. Over half of the members live in North America; 408 in this country, sixteen in Canada. England with 198 members is second to the United States. Many of the members were unable to come, of course, but the final registration was over a thousand from more than thirty countries, including Japan, Argentine, India, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Poland, France, Belgium, Chili, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia. No one came from Russia or Italy.

As in most American conferences women were in the numerical majority but men played many of the conspicuous roles. Howard R. Knight of the National Conference and secretary of the American Committee of the International Conference, untiringly helpful, supplied information and advice. He even knew the London store where best bargains in ladies' dresses could be purchased. Alexander Farquharson, secretary of the International Conference and responsible for all the excellent preparatory work, was equally gracious and helpful, during the Conference and the Summer School.

THERE were eight general meetings during the week and three meetings of each of the five Commissions, or subdivisions: Health, Education and Recreation, Material Welfare, Social Adjustment or Case Work, Unemployment. If attendance is a measure the interest in social case work was much greater than in the other subjects, with material welfare coming next.

Of twenty-two speakers named in the printed program six were from the United States: Katharine F. Lenroot, C. M. Bookman, M. Antoinette Cannon, J. T. Nicholson, Margaret E. Rich, rapporteur of Commission IV on Social Adjustment, and Dorothy Kahn, rapporteur of Commission V, on Unemployment.

At the first session of the conference at Bedford College, July 12, 14:30 by the twenty-four hour clock or 2.30 p.m. by the prosaic twelve-hour clock, every seat was filled. Dr. Renée Sand, the founder of the International Conference and this year's president, presided graciously and with delightful good humor whether speaking in English or French. He at once made those bewildered by left-handed traffic and deep layers of underground tubes feel perfectly at home and neighborly with everyone else. Dr. Sand had within the fortnight become secretary general of the Belgian Ministry of Health; he will continue as part time technical councillor to the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris.

M. Thelin of the International Labor Office, speaking in French at the opening meeting, reviewed recent changes in social work throughout the world. His English summary showed that although unemployment reached its peak in 1933 there were still 25 million people in the world without work in 1935. Quoting from the International Labor Office Yearbook he declared that in nearly every country are large numbers "whose unemployment has now lasted for several years, who long ago exhausted their right to benefit and all their savings, and who are entirely dependent on the allowances provided by the public authorities. Their plight is a dreadful one." M. Thelin also pointed out the enormous increase in all forms of social insurance in the world including unemployment, compulsory sickness and maternity plans, old age, widows' and orphans' benefits. By January 1, 1937, the speaker hopefully prophesied, legislation in the United States would ensure well over 125 million persons against the economic hazards of old age. During the depression there has been a tendency everywhere to restrict the right of women to work, and in an effort to economize on wages "recourse has been had to the employment of children."

A comprehensive world survey based on a factual study indicates, M. Thelin said, that since the depression there has been a growth in collective measures meeting in some respects the requirements of social work; that social work as a public function is becoming more marked; that the place of private social initiative is subject to criticism, revision, and readjustment.

This address laid in the background for all succeeding meetings of the Conference. Supplementing M. Thelin, concrete data for France, England, Italy, Russia and other countries were given by Dr. Sand himself. "It is too dangerous to speak of social work in the United States just now," he added.

Many "victims by surprise" were then introduced, representing Holland, Sweden, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Argentine, Palestine. In the long experience of this reporter at social work conferences in the United States, there have been few meetings when audience attention remained at so high a level from first to last. Whether every word of broken English or of translations into unfamiliar tongues was understood completely seems beside the point. The evidence was conclusive: unemployment, misery, the necessity for relief and for other familiar social services know no national boundaries. The social work of the world is moving in the same general direction, clearly toward enlarged public responsibility for relieving and preventing distress. Social workers of all nations are confronted everywhere by common problems, are motivated by the same sympathetic impulses.

THE second general meeting of the Conference was held in the splendor of historic old Guildhall with its stained-glass windows, gray stone arches and columns, marble memorials to Nelson, Wellington, Pitt and other English worthies. The highlight of the occasion was the arrival and early departure of the Lord Mayor of London, resplendent in regalia, attended by a company of gentlemen likewise very much dressed up. Delegates in the rear of the hall stood on their chairs to see the mace and the wigs go by, to see the Lord Mayor and his followers, after brief words of welcome, march out in solemn array to their high, horse-drawn coaches in the stone court. It was all very spectacular and entertaining—a suggestion for the next After Hours Follies of our own Conference.

The dim cathedral atmosphere of Guildhall, the reverberations in its high raftered roof, the late arrival of many members, the early departure of others—all quite in the American conference manner—increased the difficulty of understanding the speakers. Of the four scheduled from the United States, France, Germany, Poland, only one was actually present—Herr Hilgenfeldt. Speaking in German he said things like this:

> The coordination and subordination of the individual in a hierarchy, the free and enforced acknowledgment of the leader, and the absolute solidarity of the folk community, while it does not rule out the freedom of the individual, definitely implies a discernment of the need for self-discipline.

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Dr. Ellen C. Potter of New Jersey, with a dignity befitting the setting, read excerpts from the printed address of Katharine F. Lenroot of the Children's Bureau, who was unable to be present. Her paper stressed the enormous responsibilities faced by social work growing out of economic distress, the need for the training of workers, the efforts towards social security in the United States. "Social work, inevitably compelled to recognize the necessity for widely diffused social justice and economic security, finds its interests coinciding with those of other groups interested in social reform."

THE material of the Conference was voluminous; it will be possible to quote here only an occasional sentence from a few of the addresses. Speaking for the United States in a platform symposium on recent changes in local community life, C. M. Bookman made it clear that voluntary agencies draw together the diverse elements of the modern community:

> The community chest movement of America, which is a partnership of all social agencies serving a local community, has proven itself to be a uniform element which draws together not only social agencies but all citizens of whatever nationality, creed, race, or color into a harmony of understanding and a fellowship of service.

Père Charles of Belgium held a brief for the right of the primitive people of Africa to be dealt with on the basis of their own cultural background. Dr. Letitia Fairfield of Great Britain appealed for greater emphasis on spiritual factors in dealing with individual problems.

At a large mid-week session the Rev. J. C. Pringle, secretary of the London Charity Organization Society had a paper which attempted to introduce the group to the topic, The Aesthetic, Social, Moral, and Spiritual Effects Upon Community Life of Social Services. Mr. Pringle privately admitted that he had spent six months reading Aristotle and Plato to discover the meaning of this "appalling" phrase, as he could find no social workers who could tell him what it was all about. An ardent disciple of Mary E. Richmond, he was undecided whether there are any spiritual effects of social work as at present practiced, but was sure there should be. Speaking in English, S. Rozemond of Holland received rounds of applause by advocating the "reintegration of the social worker . . . many are infected as well as everybody else." Continuing in the same vein he said, "The best thing you can say about a social worker is that he knows reality and that he is human. . . . The best training, the sharpest intellect, and the finest emotions are no good unless one has achieved a purpose in life that will give direction and meaning to one's work." In the same meeting Dr. M. Veillard of Switzerland observed that social service obtains "some social success but is powerless in the moral sphere. . . . It acts as a palliative and not as an antidote for the evils of our materialistic civilization."

Health issues were considered at a session on July 16. Dr. Ernest Barker of Great Britain developed the idea that the maintenance of health is a moral duty, that state responsibility in the field actually increases individual and voluntary action. Miss Cannon speaking on the uses of medical social work, said, "I do not look forward to a time when all human beings are normal in form and functioning . . . no sooner did man cease to be bitten by the sabre-toothed tiger than he began falling out of aeroplanes."

J. T. Nicholson of the Chicago Red Cross, in a meeting on the place of the volunteer, spoke of the "grave concern of those who have struggled to create and maintain high standards of service in social work," but believed that carefully selected, trained, supervised, regular volunteers are much needed everywhere.

The commissions or subdivisions of the Conference attempted to formulate reports for the consideration of the whole delegate body. The joint paper of Dr. Hazemann and Henri Sellier of France for Commission I propounded such questions as these: Should doctors be public servants? Should visiting nurses and social workers be trained so as to be interchangeable? In the commission on education and recreation, Oluf J. Skjerbaek of Denmark reviewed conditions in his country in some detail. The material welfare group considered a paper by B. E. Astbury of the London COS, in which he said, "There is a feeling abroad that family case work has thrown in its hand, and that unless a future policy can be clearly defined case work will deteriorate to the position of a mere handmaid to the state official."

On the other hand, Margaret E. Rich of the case work commission, in an excellent résumé of case work in the United States, suggested that case work has potential contributions to social planning "greater than it has so far achieved," and added:

> Social case work is not a panacea for social maladjustment. It is slow, expensive, and still uncertain in its practice . . . but offers the best channel for a synthesis of certain aspects of the social and natural sciences in application to the human being.

Dorothy Kahn, president of the American Association of Social Workers, rapporteur of the unemployment commission, spoke of community attitudes, ranging from "self-righteous pity for the unemployed to a denial of their existence." She made a plea for social workers to "underpin whatever provision may be made for the unemployed . . . with a clear philosophy which would remove the organic connection between work and maintenance." Ronald C. Davidson of Great Britain, following Miss Kahn, said he believed that a more realistic approach to unemployment is needed, and that Americans are still too "starry-eyed" on the subject. The German delegate, Dr. Mangels, claimed his country, though poor, had practically solved its unemployment problem by putting its "entire strength" into the matter. He ended with a Nazi salute.

RIGHT here is a good place to observe that running through the Summer School and Conference was an undercurrent of questioning interest on what has actually been happening to German social work and workers, since the International Conference in Frankfort in 1932. The belief seemed prevalent that German social work is no longer concerning itself with the needs of individuals or with individuals not already strong and healthy.

The diversions of the Conference were many and varied. The hospitality committee scheduled twenty different teas, receptions, garden parties, visits to social agencies, a day excursion to Oxford, a special sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral and mass at Westminster Cathedral. There were be-

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sides many private and an unlimited number of "off the record" entertainments. Tickets for teas on the terrace at the Houses of Parliament were in great demand. The reception by His Majesty's Government at Lancaster House on July 14 at 22 o'clock, where guests were expected to "wear full evening dress with orders and decorations," was a truly royal entertainment.

The side-show booths of the Conference were located in the corridors at the college. The bookstall of Bumpus, Bookseller to His Majesty the King, attracted a crowd; near by were the exhibits of the International Association of Hospital Workers, *The Family, The Survey* and others. Tables were piled high with free reports on cooperation in Denmark between public and voluntary relief agencies, social work in Japan, in Palestine and other places.

Never so far as this observer can recall was a Conference staged among greater counter-attractions than this one. The pleasures of the beach and the rolling chairs at Atlantic City were as nothing in comparison. London Bridge and the Tower, antique silver at the Caledonian market, "sale bargains," "remnants and oddments," relics of the Roman occupancy, the omnipresent American movie, Madam Taussaud's, the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, cathedrals, museums, competed with only fair success for attention during the week. That the attendance at meetings was good was only accumulating proof that social workers whether they come from the Orient, South Africa, North or South America, or any other place on the face of the earth, are a serious-minded lot, and take the business of helping build a happier and better world with something approaching religious fervor and spiritual consecration. Who knows, perhaps world-wide suffering, economic injustice, social chaos, may be materially reduced when international social work provides the necessary trained leadership, coupled with this intense missionary zeal.

To send this summary across the sea in time to make this issue of *The Survey* it was necessary to query Dr. Sand on the probable results of the Conference before the final session. He said the conclusions would be those of the commissions. The general drift, he asserted, is undoubtedly toward much more public welfare and social insurance with "private effort needed as never before." But "after all there is nothing new in social work, you always know you need better correlation of all social activities and many more of them."

Kansas Grit

By JOSEPHINE STRODE

THERE is a story current in southwest Kansas about a man who, hit on the head by a raindrop was so overcome that two buckets of sand had to be thrown in his face to revive him.

The Dust Bowl song is, we say:

Now I lay me down to snore,
Tons of dust in every pore.
If another day I do not see
There'll be no need to bury me.

Perhaps we show in this something of the spirit of the motto of *Figaro,* the Paris newspaper, which, translated, runs: "I hasten to laugh at everything for fear of having to cry."

We social workers see many manifestations of Dust Bowl courage. There was, for example, the crippled old woman, left on her wind scoured farm with two small grandchildren, one an infant and the other rachitic, whom she was determined to keep with her. With both legs useless, she pulled herself about on the floor, cooking, cleaning, caring for the children, and crawled on hands and knees across the yard to tend and milk the cow.

And there is Liz. With her two small boys she located herself in a dugout, next to an abandoned dance hall which in boom days had been a popular local rendezvous but now, four bleak miles from town, is windswept and half buried in shifting dust. In it is an ancient piano on which every evening, after a hard and futile day's labor, Liz plays jingling old tunes to her boys. Everything about the dugout and the hall is as dusty as the sand hills themselves, but the piano is greased until it glows, and old sacks protect it from the inroads of swirling sand. It is an eery experience of an evening, passing along the deserted road, to hear the tinkling of the old piano above the rush of wind and the slither of sand on sand.

In a rural area after five years of drought and dust, county social workers have to be adaptable as well as hard-working. In addition to getting our people into the right emergency work organizations or on relief, we have a miscellaneous lot of responsibilities—medical care, recreation, nursery schools, adult education, community organization, the use of surplus commodities, keeping out of politics, and so on. Small salaries and the hazards of transportation in sub-zero or super-summer weather are incidents that we take in our stride along with the wind and the dust.

What troubles us most are the things that, it seems to us, something could be done about by just a little change in the policy that directs our efforts. Take for example a one room prairie shack housing eight people. The windmill is broken; water for whatever purpose must be hauled. Subsistence, in a manner of speaking, for those eight people comes from the earning of one of them on a road project. Another homesteader and his family live in a patched-up hen house. There is no well. He too works on the road. What about a project to improve living conditions, we ask? Would not well directed efforts in that line bring greater social and economic returns than so many of the public projects which there are fewer and fewer people—except social workers—to use?

The thirty social workers in the relief administrations of the eighteen counties in the southwest district of Kansas have received all their training and experience right on the job. Twenty-six have college degrees; the other four are graduate nurses with some public health experience. They come of pioneer stock and are not easily discouraged. What they feel most acutely is their professional isolation. As a

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typically American antidote to this isolation, they organized. The Social Workers' Association of Southwest Kansas has standing committees on rural, medical, and case work problems, and on community organization, publicity, and public welfare. It meets every six weeks, the committees more often. When it is remembered that the district is some 150 miles one way by 110 the other, and that much of the traveling is over bad roads, through dust, winter cold or summer heat, something of these workers' interest in what they are doing can be appreciated.

ONE of the early meetings was on a day of such severe dust that in many places visibility was zero. Rising at dawn to start for a morning session, traveling over miles of blowing prairie, fearing to stop lest the battery be killed by the electricity in the dust and wind, fearing to go fast lest they run into a car stalled in a dust drift, they came 100 percent. Clothes were almost indistinguishable as to color and style. Faces were dark with dust except for owlish rings where goggles had protected the eyes. But they came, laughing and joking—"It takes grit to live out here," "We may be dusty but not in the head," "Weak in crops but strong in spirit," went the greetings.

The committee on rural problems has set each member a particular subject to study, for example: rural housing, rural education and recreation, philosophies of rural life, the effect of isolation, community and federal resources for the farmer, vocational guidance for rural youth, and modern theories of production and distribution, beginning with Stuart Chase's Economy of Abundance.

The medical problems committee is using a questionnaire in each of the eighteen counties to get detailed information on medical resources and their use, the payment of county doctors, nurses if any, hospital care, provision of drugs, and so on.

A bit from the report of the case work committee shows its spirit:

Time allowed for recording. In our small offices each of us has about thirty different responsibilities always pressing for attention. The committee first decided to list these but after reading an article about Jane Addams, we decided that none of us knew anything about work or long hours. The things which she did in a day would make at least two of our list, so we omit the list. Yet these pressing duties do not leave much time for recording. Therefore, it is essential that we adopt a method which gives us best results for the least time.

The Association has its fun, too. There was a famous Wild West supper, with pistols from the dime store, bandanna neckerchiefs, and false mustachios as atmosphere: Goldie Hipockets, the Comanche Cow-girl; Jolly Jozy of Boot-Hill Bar; Pinky Schropp, the Sheridan Shark; Eagle-Eyed Ed, the Wichita Walloper, and the rest of the gang were present.

Gatherings are enlivened by "tall stories" of the Dust Bowl. The plains folk, they say, have adopted a new device to show not only the direction but the force of the wind. It consists of a tall pole, with a steel logging chain attached to it. If the chain blows out horizontally it's only a breeze; if the links at the end of the chain begin to snap off you can call it a wind. If the whole chain flies to pieces and the pole blows over it is a Kansas Twister.

Jokes about the wind have their full flavor in the southwest counties of Kansas. Dust storms, they say, save labor. The farmers plant by throwing the seed in the air as the fields go by. They say, too, that Kansans know ways to take a dust storm. They can take it on the chin, in the eyes, ears, nose and mouth, down the neck, and in the soup. Why, in storms the birds of the plains fly backwards to keep the grit out of their eyes!

A popular story is of a traveler in a dust storm who stopped at a restaurant and ordered a boiled egg. When the egg was opened it was full of dirt. Five more were opened with the same result. Finally the traveler gave up the idea of eating an egg, but bought a dozen of them, took them home and put them under a setting hen. In three weeks he got ten mudhens and two sand-hill cranes.

Although the counties provide some funds for books for the relief staffs the Social Workers' Association saw that resources for its reading and study program would soon be exhausted. Outlines of study programs were difficult to get; necessary reference books seemed impossible. Salaries did not permit personal indulgence in professional literature. As the case work committee was examining catalogues of schools of social work, the happy thought came that it might be possible for one of the members to subscribe to a home-study course, which would be financed jointly. The study outline could be typed and passed around; the lesson prepared for return to the school would represent the thinking of the majority of the group. In true Kansas spirit they then began to question the ethics of such a procedure. At last they put it up to the state superintendent of relief to try to arrange for group study with a school of social work. If it can be managed for the case work committee, all the committees of the Association are ready to subscribe to the same thrifty plan.

IT is no accident that the social workers are eager for more education. In Kansas such eagerness is indigenous, a part of the mores of the people whatever their economic level. Here on the prairies houses may be modest or downright wretched, but school buildings even in remote places are invariably neat and well cared for, though sometimes we wish that God had made more trees. Families, however poor, aspire to education for their children—the most and best they can get. Every county has its local library and uses the service of the State Traveling Library; the good old fashioned literary society still has a place in the social and cultural life of the people. The ambition of the social workers for more education is just part of the Kansas tradition.

These workers are determined to break through their isolation and to widen their professional horizons—but they are aware, too, that out of their own experience may come, if they can formulate it, a contribution to knowledge of rural social work and its problems. Trail blazing for improving rural life has only begun, and they are trail blazers. So the Kansas Dust Bowl organizes not only for its own needs but to make the trail easier for the next travelers.

In the meanwhile, don't pity the Dust Bowl. It does not pity itself. It refuses to be downed. It has not lost courage. In good seasons crops have prospered, and life has been abundant. Surely the Dust Bowl will blossom again. If it has its dust season of black blizzards, dark days and choking nights, at other times it has crystal skies and starry nights. It has never-to-be-forgotten sunsets, the immensity of the sky over the great plains, and the gay little wild flowers that spring up everywhere whenever the rain falls.

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Training Goes on the Road

By WEAVER W. PANGBURN

National Recreation Association

WITH a good substantial block of experience to guide it the National Recreation Association is going ahead with plans to put on the road again, during the fall and winter, its itinerant training schools for recreation leaders. That experience, accumulated earlier in the year, points conclusively to the usefulness of taking instruction in recreation methods directly to the doorsteps of the people who put them into action.

The larger purpose of this project was voiced by Governor Green of Rhode Island, at the opening session of the institute held in Providence. "The public in general, and recreation leaders in public and private agencies in particular, need to be trained in the more advantageous use of leisure time." The immediate aims of the Association were: to stimulate organized recreation as a cooperative community force, to add to the worker's kit of techniques and knowledge, and to relate recreation leaders closely to the resources of their own communities. What with depleted staffs and salary cuts everywhere recreation workers, like those in other fields of social work, have had little opportunity of late actually to work with the authorities whose books they read and whose papers they listen to at annual conferences. The Association in organizing the institutes took to people on the job, in the form of moderately priced courses, daily association with such specialists as William G. Vinal in nature activities, A. D. Zanzig in music, in arts and crafts Frank Staples, formerly director of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, and Ruth Canfield, formerly of Henry Street Settlement.

Traveling institutes, with a corps of specialists, are no great novelty. What made the recreation institutes distinctive were the length, breadth and quality of the courses offered, and the eager and accepting attitude of the people who enrolled for them.

Institutes were held in sixteen communities, among them Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Baltimore, Providence, Boston and the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. In each instance councils of social agencies shared in sponsoring them, usually in cooperation with municipal recreation departments, and sometimes with public schools. Interested laymen frequently helped with the necessary arrangements. Social agencies—public and private, schools, churches, community centers and so on, provided quarters for the classes not only as a gesture of cooperation but out of conviction of the usefulness of the project to their own activities.

The menu offered included courses in music leadership, drama, nature study, arts and crafts, social recreation, activities for women and girls and organization and administration. Each institute lasted a month with most of the courses involving at least eighteen hours work. Total enrollment for the sixteen institutes came to 3800. People were encouraged to take the entire course—at a bargain rate to be sure—in the belief that, while their practice might be limited to one or two subjects, an understanding of the whole recreation field and of relationships among community agencies would be stimulating and broadening to them. Approximately half of the students took the full course; the others, from one to four subjects.

The students, professional and lay, came from all walks of organized community life—from settlements, boys' clubs, schools, the various Y's, hospitals, churches, municipal and rural agencies, business groups, the Junior League and so on. A sprinkling registered as "housewives," and in one city ten registered on account of "personal interest." The division for WPA, NYA and adult education workers attached to relief agencies was usually filled to overflowing by men and women newly drawn into organized recreation.

Classes were so scheduled that people on the job could attend them without great loss of working time. Settlement and recreation center folk who are busiest in the late afternoon and evening, came to morning classes; teachers, to late afternoon and evening classes. So uneven were the experience, training and interests of the students that the instructors had a none too easy task in adapting their courses to the varied requirements. While the students were interested in discussing ideal plans and facilities the core of their concern was in their specific local situations and their quest was for fresh light and leading on ways to get results in the face of limited resources. Thus the content of the courses, or rather the emphasis, was constantly readjusted as the instructor came to know the specific needs of his students.

THE course in music leadership included discussion of the organization and management of groups and festivals, a review of the qualities and methods of leaders, study of the elements of music appreciation and practice in song leading. In the course on nature study, to which school teachers came out in large numbers, observation trips, discussions and illustrated lectures gave a broad introduction to new approaches to such matters as camping, hiking, trails and trailside museums, nature handicraft and games, local nature history and community nature programs.

The drama course, under Jack Stuart Knapp, trained in the Little Country Theater at Fargo, N. D., held principally to the varied elements in play production. Classes, organized into players' clubs, produced dramas in rehearsal form with clinics following. Discussion in the course in social recreation, led by Ethel Bowers, centered around the organization of social recreation teams, methods of party planning and leadership, and the never ending questions of what to do on rainy days, ice-breaking among strangers and how to adapt social affairs to small space. Musical mixers, square dances and folk games were practiced enthusiastically. Miss Bowers also taught the course in activities for women and girls.

Students in the arts and crafts course actually worked with materials. The instructors stressed the fundamental nature of materials, the plans and designs natural to them and the use of appropriate processes and tools. Original

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designs and the utility and durability of projects were insisted upon. Not the least valuable of this and other courses were the detailed summaries of local resources which students took away with them for later reference.

The organization and administration course presented the sociological backgrounds of organized recreation, its values and scope; agencies for community cooperation in leisure time activities; the objectives and methods of large and small group organization and many technical questions relating to playgrounds, community centers and clubs. Instruction was given chiefly by Eugene T. Lies, James E. Rogers and Weaver W. Pangburn.

The general demand for return engagements by cities where institutes were held is an indication of the usefulness of this type of training school. The institutes now being set up for the coming fall and winter will follow pretty much the plan already tried, with variations suggested by experience. In some cities only three or four courses will be given, but most of them will be doubled in length—this especially in "repeat" cities where advanced courses will be offered.

Comments of students and letters from agencies leave little doubt of the usefulness of the institutes to the whole business of recreation. There is abundant evidence of a general revitalization of local programs and of increased cooperation among local agencies in specific projects. In some cities programs have been drastically revised, in others, outmoded activities have been dropped and new ones added. Not so tangible but no less evident are the effects of the institute contacts on the individual workers who, fortified with new skills, information and understanding, have gone back to their jobs refreshed and inspirited.

Tactics of Social Work Unions

By MAURICE TAYLOR

Associate Director, Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

FUTURE historians of social work will find in Conference proceedings beginning about 1932, evidence not only of a sharpening interest among social workers in broad economic issues but also the expression of a full-blown concern with their own personal stake in the affairs of their profession. This latter sphere of interest constituted, prior to the depression, comparatively a blank page in their deliberations. It has now developed into a rapidly growing labor problem which is giving social agency administrators more concern than they ever felt in dealing with recalcitrant boards or communities.

The last four meetings of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service have devoted much time and thought to the subject of employment practices. The reports of its Committee on Employment Practices and Relationships, discussed and finally adopted in 1934, constitute probably the first formal statement by social workers of standards covering wages, hours, leaves, economic security, and so on. An important section dealt with the topic of protective organization. The Conference in adopting the report endorsed in principle the formation of employe associations but voiced no opinion on their theory, tactics, or methods. Since then, however, the use by certain groups of social workers of trade union tactics not only has brought the whole issue of collective bargaining in social work to the fore, but has provided experience for appraisal.

At the 1936 meeting of the Jewish Conference in Atlantic City a session was devoted to the subject, Employer-Employe Relations in Jewish Social Work. The discussion naturally centered around the situation in New York which has been more or less a test laboratory, though it is doubtful whether New York's acute experience has provided a real measure of relative strengths.

The genesis of the protective organization is found in the sharp recessions forced upon private social work by the depression when staffs turned their attention, hitherto directed almost wholly to the problems of their clients, to the preservation of their own economic status. In certain agencies, notably those whose workers became affiliated with the so-called rank and file movement now organized as the National Coordinating Committee of Social Service Employe Groups, a cleavage developed by which executives and boards were set apart from the practitioners. The latter claimed no community of interest with either of the other two, and were unable to see any solution of their problem except through the process of collective bargaining. Their major concern and objective was the promotion and protection of their economic welfare—their wages and working conditions—although they held that this did not preclude a professional concern in the technical performance of their jobs.

On the common ground that all were wage earners subject to the same stresses of economic insecurity, they aligned themselves with the non-professional employes in social work agencies and claimed as an illusion that improvement in economic status could be reached through improvement in professional status. The executive they viewed as the ally of the board, unwilling or unable to represent the true interests of the staff. For that reason they sought direct contact with the board as well as official representation on the governing council of the agency. The rank and file movement holds that social workers should develop a basis of united action with labor in general as part of the movement to bring control of social work as of other services into the hands of organized workers.

The rank and file group in the New York Jewish Federation has made considerable progress in affiliation with the main stream of the labor movement. Hospital workers, including professional and maintenance personnel, have been transferred to the Hospital Workers Union. Maintenance workers in other Federation institutions are now part of the Building Service Maintenance Union and some of the clerical workers belong to the Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants Union. After lengthy negotiations complicated by the vertical union philosophy of the National Coordinating Committee, the American Federa-

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tion of Labor has finally granted a charter to the New York Association of Federation Workers. In the discussion at Atlantic City Solomon Lowenstein, executive of the New York Federation who has borne the brunt of the pressure of the AFW, welcomed this affiliation with the AF of L and foresaw in its responsible leadership a stabilizing influence for the future.

THE discussion at Atlantic City as well as facts and opinions which I have gathered indicate an overwelming feeling on the part of executives and boards, even among those sympathetic with the aims of the AFW, against the tactics it has pursued. Picketing, demonstrations, protest telegrams, and other forms of mass pressure are held ineffective in influencing the immediate decisions of boards who deny the assumption that all the virtue is on the side of the practitioners. Boards of Federation agencies, they insist, are as interested as the practitioners in the fate of agency clients, and have instituted salary cuts only when drastic reductions in contributions made them unavoidable. There has been no curtailment in staff or in standards of relief. The insistence of the rank-and-file that givers be compelled to maintain the size of their voluntary contributions has, they say, no practical reality particularly in the face of the severity of the depression and sharp recessions in income. On the other hand executives, while deploring the tactics employed, say that organization of workers has resulted in a greater awareness on the part of many boards of the personnel problem of the social agencies.

However, the method of collective bargaining and the threat of strike as used by labor in industry is held inapplicable to social work which operates on a non-profit basis. This was emphasized in the Atlantic City discussion by David L. Podell, attorney and member of the board of the New York Federation whose part in writing the NRA legislation was offered as evidence of his stand for labor and its right to bargain collectively. "In joining the professions of law and medicine, for example, you have the profit motive," he said. "In joining the ranks of social workers you abandon this and dedicate yourself to the public service. This does not mean that the social worker is not entitled to proper standards, compensation, and recognition, but it does mean that a different technique must be used in seeking to obtain them." Boards function under limitations somewhat beyond their control. Strikes in hospitals and institutions ministering to the needy cannot be countenanced. "I believe in the reasonable approach and in negotiation, and that which has accomplished more than strike or warfare, namely arbitration."

The rank and file answer to the uses of mediation was summed up by Molly Pearl of Brooklyn, "Only after attempts at mediation failed did we resort to other means of forcing boards to carry out their responsibilities to the workers, to the recipients of relief and to the community."

The discussion brought out other points: Militancy which may be effective in industry serves only to make the task of social work more difficult. Action by workers is limited by its effect on the raising of the agency's budget, and by the needs and rights of clients. The social worker has much more direct responsibility for the client than the trade unionist has for the consumer—this may be unfortunate for the practitioner, but it is an implied obligation of the job and cannot be ignored. In the relation between board and staff, militancy has resulted in creating an attitude of suspicion where formerly there was no difficulty in arranging joint discussion.

The New York tactic has not, it seems, been adopted elsewhere in private social work, even among groups affiliated with the National Coordinating Committee. Yet the results claimed in New York of increased salaries, forestalled cuts and discharge of personnel, and bettered working conditions have occurred elsewhere without the use of pressure methods. As against this, Harry L. Lurie, director of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, pointed out that the history of labor indicates that organization has been important in improving the status of workers. "I have yet to be convinced that social work differs markedly from other forms of economic activity. There is too much already known of the experience of organized labor for social work employes to act on the premise that their own industry is of such a peculiar character that that experience is not applicable. With all the good will in the world on the part of executives and boards, they are in no more favorable position than industry to anticipate all of the reasonable and legitimate demands of employes. There is such a wide gap between ultimate goals of responsibility and of self-direction—not to speak of salary and other standards—between what has been obtained and what may be attainable, as to make an ample area of activity with which social workers' organizations will logically concern themselves."

In addition to the effect on board-staff relationship there was also recorded in the discussion the effect on staff and agency morale of the tactics employed. Membership in the AFW has come, on the part of many, through coercion and an unwillingness to face isolation. There has been a conflict of emotions among certain workers who, while recognizing the desirability of organization for certain ends, are not sure how the methods employed square with their individual professional philosophy. In certain agencies the challenging attitude promoted by the rank and file groups toward the responsibilities and accepted procedures of administration has created confusion which has undermined agency morale and interfered with efficiency.

OUT of the discussion in Atlantic City and out of my own observations I am led to the conclusion that the vertical union philosophy is a mistake in the field of social work. While it may be sound industrially, there is not enough community of interest between social workers, clerical workers, maintenance employes and other categories of employes in social agencies to afford the cohesion necessary to a strong effective union. Social workers weaken themselves by tying up, for organization purposes, with clerical workers, porters, orderlies and maids, who are notoriously difficult to organize and who now exist in overabundance among the unemployed. From the professional point of view as well as from that of the selfish interests of the group it is a mistake, I believe, to try to combine such divergent elements.

Paul Kellogg, in a symposium in *Social Work Today*, summed up a great deal when he said: "There is a whale of a lot of difference between tactics used to better relief and the same tactics used to break down a relief administration as part of a general agitation. . . . Questions of tactics hang on questions of objective. You phrase yours, 'whether social workers have a right to organize . . . and to . . . make use of labor tactics.' Make use of them for what?"

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Behind the Headlines

THE STORY OF LINDA JONES

By ANN B. WILSON

Hungry Babies' Mother Gives 2 Away on Street

Neighbor Hawks Girls to Passers-by While Parent, 22, Is Away at Work

By The United Press

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Like a peddler hawking bananas, a woman stood in Jefferson Square here, stopped each passerby and asked:

"Don't you want a baby? My neighbor wants to give her baby away.

"Don't you want a baby? My neighbor wants to give her baby away."

Soon she found two women who did want a baby.

And in that casual manner Mrs. Linda Jones, twenty-two years old and impoverished, gave away to total strangers her two daughters, Dolores, two months old, and Edna, three years old.

"I was desperate," she explained today. "I couldn't bear the thought of my babies having to keep on suffering privations and being undernourished."

LINDA JONES was born in 1914. She was four years old when she and her mother and her six brothers and sisters became acquainted with the Associated Charities, the first of fourteen agencies which were to know them (and later Linda's stepfather) during the next fifteen years. Between January 1918, and November 1922, county aid to the amount of $2500 was given to the family. Then Linda's tuberculous father again became self-supporting and the family dropped off the relief rolls until February 1933, when the mother, now with a second husband applied for aid.

Linda's own father was a spieler at beach concessions. Linda's mother seemed relieved when he left San Francisco for, she said, "people felt more like doing things for her." In 1923, when Linda was nine, her mother and father were divorced. The children were awarded to the mother. Their father soon disappeared.

During the years when relief was not given, clinics, hospitals and a convalescent home aided members of Linda's family. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children became interested in 1927, when it was reported that Linda's mother was neglecting her family. The Juvenile Court stepped into the picture in 1928, when one of the boys "had trouble with another boy over some money."

Linda's mother remarried in 1927. The family got along well—at least they were not known so frequently to social agencies—until 1933, when they were forced to go on relief. The brother, whom the Juvenile Court had placed on probation, enrolled in a CCC camp but was discharged when he went A.W.O.L. Another brother, who was at sea, returned because he "was so lonesome." The stepfather went from relief to CWA to SERA to WPA.

Linda and Edward met when their parents became friends. They married in 1932 because both were unhappy at home with their stepfathers and because Linda's sweetheart was away at sea. When he returned, he brought her an engagement ring. She told him she was married.

Three months after Linda and Edward married, they applied for relief, which was discontinued when it was discovered that Edward's residence was in another county. They then were obliged to live with Edward's parents. Family quarrels started and rose to a climax in Linda's threat to leave when she discovered that she was pregnant.

This first child was born in the county hospital. Edward found work here and there but they were on relief intermittently until they finally became established with an orange stand in the interior of the state where they stayed for more than a year.

Then Linda became pregnant again. The heat was too much for her, so she came home to her mother. The second child was born, with a physician from the Community Chest clinic in attendance.

After Linda recovered she returned to Edward and the orange stand. When she became pregnant again, she left for good, came to San Francisco and applied for relief. Aid was denied on the grounds that her husband was working and that there was no legal separation. She refused to return to Edward, saying, "I didn't realize marriage was one baby after another."

Edward sent her money with fair regularity. Meantime Ernest, her old sweetheart had married, deserted his wife and two children and now moved to the place where Linda lived in order "to take care of her."

In January 1936, the third baby since Linda's and Edward's marriage less than four years before was born at home, again with a doctor from the Community Chest clinic attending. The eldest child was sent to Edward, who had moved back with his parents, and Linda again applied for relief. Edward contributed $6 or $7 a week and the SERA gave Linda $8.55 a week.

Edward told Linda that he would stop contributing unless she and the two babies returned to him.

In February, Linda's sweetheart, Ernest, was brought into court by his mother-in-law, charged with non-support of his family, and was ordered to pay $25 a month.

In February, Linda left her babies with her mother and said she was going to try to find work. Her brother took the children to Edward, who refused to accept them. The brother then gave them to a policeman, who left them at the Detention Home as abandoned children.

Linda was found. The Juvenile Court told her that she must care for her children and leave Ernest or the children would be taken from her. Linda accepted the children.

On March 5, Linda received her two weeks' relief allowance of $15 from the SRA. On March 7, Edward sent her $4.50. On March 8, she persuaded a neighbor to give away her children.

While public sympathy was overflowing at hearing of the tragic story of a mother forced to give away her children because she could not provide for them, and at the appealing photographs of the pretty mother, the babies, and the women whose maternal yearnings led them to embrace the "gift children," the Juvenile Court again stepped in.

Preliminary to the court hearing, one of the women who had "wanted" a baby changed her mind; it was discovered that the home of the other could not be licensed as a boarding home by the Department of Public Health. The residence of the father of the children was proven to be in a neighboring county. Consequently, the case was transferred to the court of that county, and on April 8, Edward Jones was awarded a divorce and the permanent custody of his children, all of whom he wants to place for adoption.

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Negroes: Working and Jobless

By JOSEPH S. HIMES, JR.
Director of Research, Urban League of Columbus, Ohio

IN these days of millions of unemployed workers and billions of relief dollars, we are likely to lose sight of "trees" of local conditions and human misery in the "woods" of the controversy around those millions and billions. In order to get a picture of its own community situation the Columbus Urban League, through its research department, conducted during the last quarter of 1935 a survey of employment among Negroes in the city. Field work and tabulation were done by Negro students from Ohio State University, as a National Youth Administration project.

The 1930 census reported a Negro population of 32,774 in Columbus, localized in seven areas. The survey covered four of these areas, with approximately three quarters of the total Negro population. A random sample of 768 or 9.6 percent, of the 7992 Negro households in the areas surveyed, was included; and reports were secured from all persons eighteen years of age and older in these households.

In all, 1862 persons were covered. Of these, one third (613) ordinarily were not gainfully employed—housewives, students, the aged, and the physically handicapped. Three quarters of the women interviewed were in this group.

Of the total, 29 percent (546) were employed full time; 11 percent (195) were employed part time; 7 percent (131) were on relief projects; while 20 percent (377) were jobless. Thus more than half this sample of wage earners had no employment, and constituted the adult burden resting upon the 47 percent which was employed.

Let us consider the figures for the two extreme sections of the city. In the "Hill Top" area reports were obtained from 237 Negro men. Of this number 59 percent had full time work; 10 percent worked part time; 10 percent were on relief projects; 16 percent were wholly unemployed; while but 5 percent did not ordinarily have gainful work. In the "South Seventh Street" area where, by contrast, conditions were the worst in the city, 260 Negro men reported their employment status. Of these, 32 percent were working full time; 11 percent had part time employment; 19 percent had work relief; 32 percent were wholly idle; and 6 percent were ordinarily without gainful employment. This difference is to be explained by the occupational and industrial characteristics of the communities. Workers from the "Hill Top" are engaged in bank, office, department store, and government buildings, and in the railroad industry. In the "South Seventh Street" area the workers are heavily concentrated in the building trades and in heavy manufacturing.

The difference in extent of unemployment is further reflected in the percentage of the female populations of the two sections of the city classed as jobless and ordinarily without gainful occupation. Eleven percent fewer Negro women reported themselves as not ordinarily working for wages in the "South Seventh Street" district, than in the "Hill Top" section; while practically four times as many ordinarily engaged in gainful work were at the time of the interview without employment. When male workers can find no employment, it is necessary for wives, sisters, and daughters to seek jobs, and the serious unemployment situation in this area is further aggravated by this high percentage of idle female wage earners.

Even more disquieting is the employment status of the heads of the Negro families studied. Close to one third were found to be without employment. Counting in those on relief projects, more than 40 percent were outside the ordinary industrial life of the community. Less than half of the total had full time jobs.

Of those unemployed when interviewed, who reported length of time they had been jobless, 8 percent had had no work for six years or longer; 50 percent had been idle two years and longer; while two thirds had had no jobs for one year or more. It is probable that many of the persons engaged full or part time or working on relief projects, when interviewed, previously had been unemployed.

ANALYSIS of reports from these wage earners and heads of households shows them to be largely in the effective years of life. Of the 373 reporting their age, 12 percent were over sixty years old. The remaining 88 percent were under sixty. The idle heads of households are somewhat older than the total group of jobless persons; and this fact may account, in part at least, for the somewhat greater duration of their idleness. One fifth of these 166 heads of households are sixty years of age and older, and a proportionately larger percentage is to be found in the age brackets forty years and over.

Each of these persons was asked to give briefly the cause for his idleness. The answers were grouped under four heads: slack work, illness, old age and retirement, and "other." Of these 373 jobless persons, 64 percent reported slack work—sheer inability to find employment—as the cause of their idleness; 15 percent attributed their unemployment to sickness; 7 percent answered that they were retired from gainful employment; while 14 percent gave other explanations of their idleness. Thus nearly two thirds of these persons considered themselves able to work and willing to work if jobs were to be had.

Data on occupations were analyzed under five categories: professional and managerial, 6 percent; skilled trades, 10 percent; semi-skilled trades, 18 percent; unskilled trades, 19 percent; personal and domestic service, 47 percent. The analysis for the 166 heads of households who reported their occupations is a fairly close parallel, with the proportion in unskilled trades somewhat higher; in professional occupations and in personal and domestic service somewhat lower. Clearly, two thirds of these unemployed persons came from low paid occupations and were likely to have had considerably lower economic reserves than the other one third of the jobless covered in this investigation. It is possible for professional or skilled

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workers to find employment in occupations requiring less skill; but the opposite is unlikely with workers who have only meager skills.

It is safe, because this sample is representative, to generalize the picture presented in terms of the total adult Negro population of the city. No attempt has, however, been made in the present survey either to enumerate or to analyze all the problems associated with unemployment.

Housing conditions among Negroes in Columbus, as in practically all northern industrial cities, have never been very satisfactory. Under the prolonged impact of unemployment and curtailed income, living quarters have progressively deteriorated. Increased congestion has resulted, causing critical personal and social maladjustments.

The decline in the deathrate among Negroes has been retarded, and in some instances, wholly reversed. In 1935, for example, the deathrate from all forms of tuberculosis among Negroes was four times that for the whites. This marks a rise over both the actual and comparative rates for 1934. Similarly, the decline in juvenile and adult delinquency has been retarded. Last year more Negroes were arrested than in 1934, the first time in nearly a decade that this figure has not declined.

The effects upon children and youth, though perhaps not so evident, are doubtless even more serious, due to misery, want, and distress at home; inadequate clothing; and lack of money for carfare, lunches, and necessary school supplies. Once out of school, the young person encounters unemployment, lack of wholesome recreation, frustration and bewilderment. The unemployment or part time income of husbands has forced many mothers to seek work, thus relaxing parental control over adolescents.

Even more serious are the inroads of unemployment upon personal, family, and community integrity. When hope is replaced by frustration and despair, personality disintegrates, family morale vanishes, and both family and community sag. Unemployables multiply and attitudes of dependence fasten upon "the relief"; "chance-hope" flourishes around the numbers racket and novel religious cults. Here is a problem meriting the most careful investigation.

There are some signs of economic recovery, and manifestly the Negro worker will share in this upturn to the degree that he participates in the economic life of the community. One of the striking revelations of this survey, however, was the marginal position of the colored worker in local industrial life. The situation calls for a long time constructive industrial, vocational, and employment program. To be effective, it must include at least:

Periodic surveys, not alone of the extent, duration, and causes of unemployment, but also of vocational trends and opportunities, the industrial status of Negro workers, and the training required by various industries.

The opening of employment opportunities in new industries and the enlargement of opportunities where Negro workers already have a footing.

Vocational guidance based on needs and opportunities for young Negroes.

A coordinated employment service where practical placement and constructive personnel work can be related.

Twenty-Five Years Ago in The Survey

August 1911

THE governor of Massachusetts had appointed "a commission to investigate the wages of women and minors and to report on the advisability of establishing minimum wage boards."

THE University Settlement of New York announced the opening of a "vacation home" for social workers in the Manor House on the Howland estate at Fishkill, N. Y. "There is an unusually fine pipe organ in the house and it is planned from time to time to have the instrument played upon by organists of note."

THE annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was reported by Livingston Farrand*, executive secretary, National Tuberculosis Association.

**Since 1921 president of Cornell University.*

"THE report of the Minneapolis Vice Commission will make a book of 135 pages. . . . Believing that the citizen body in Minneapolis had already begun to feel the world movement against this deeply intrenched enemy [prostitution] the Commission did not deem it necessary to deliver such a smashing blow as did the Chicago Commission." Eugene T. Lies,* secretary Minneapolis Associated Charities.

**Since 1920 with the National Recreation Association.*

THE open-air dance hall, "in the heart of what used to be Greenwich Village . . . with a floor large enough for forty couples," was attracting attention as an effort to overcome "the notorious influence for evil" of the public dance hall. "The originator is Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, head worker of the Greenwich House Cooperative Settlement."

THE Second Annual Conference of Rural Social Workers was held in Amherst, Mass. "The rural problem, many think, is in need not so much of discussion as it is of attack."

STATES reporting action in relation to workmen's compensation, either commissions to study new laws passed or boards appointed, included Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, North Dakota, Washington and Texas.

"A SERIES of standards has been adopted by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Cloak and Suit Industry in New York . . . the first sanitary program legislated for jointly by the employers and employes in any industry in the United States and in that respect an important step forward in the history of industrial relations on this side of the Atlantic."

A NEW law to establish a farm and industrial colony promised "to place New York in the front rank of states which apply modern reformatory methods to the care of tramps and vagrants."

MASSACHUSETTS had recently passed a law "regarded as a most important next step in vocational education," which provided for a "comprehensive study of the vocational needs of working children between fourteen and seventeen years," and appropriated $6500 for the purpose.

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The Common Welfare

Relief in Election Year

WHAT can happen when relief goes back to communities is no longer a subject of speculation. Full size exhibits, not of sparsely populated, chronically poor counties and towns, but of rich and populous states and cities, are now on the record. They are Pennsylvania, Illinois—specifically Chicago—and New Jersey. The details in each exhibit vary [see page 240] but running through all three is evidence leading to the inescapable conclusion that relief, "gone back," becomes the club with which politicians beat each other.

The issue is not whether relief can be decentralized and be decent, it is whether the politicians, big and little, will let it be. There is much to be said for decentralization, for local management of relief, and there are available exhibits of its effectiveness. But the pros and cons of decentralization are not in the balance, except as words, in the situations now engaging public attention. It is a straight politician's fight especially bitter because of the presidential elections. In Pennsylvania there is, indeed, no question of decentralization—the SERB organization has not been attacked, at least not yet. The struggle is between highly organized political factions. Relief happens to be the innocent bystander.

In Illinois, the factional fight is intensified by old animosities between downstate and Chicago politicians. Everyone knows that Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner are out to get each other's political scalp. The unworkable bill which practically demolished the ERC and turned relief administration back to townships, counties and the city of Chicago [see *The Survey,* July 1936, page 209] was recognized as a downstate crack at the city. The Chicago Chapter of the AASW, reviewing the scene in mid-July concludes that:

> . . . partisan and factional struggles are at the root of the present situation. "Playing politics with relief" has grown to be a habit in Illinois. . . . Unwillingness for partisan reasons to accept the benefits of an administration measure and local vested interests in our present outmoded methods of administration are explanations of our delay in accepting the grants-in-aid under the Social Security Act.

The New Jersey situation has been hailed in various quarters as a "laboratory," "a successful experiment in putting relief on a business basis," "a test of decentralization," and so on. It is in fact none of these things. There is not a sound experimental bone in the whole body of what is happening in New Jersey. Behind and coloring that much publicized situation are the implications, in a presidential election year, of the political usefulness of local control of "the relief business," the political significances of unpopular taxes, and the pressures engendered by fear of relief wages in competition with those of sweated seasonal industries. If the New Jersey situation is a test of anything it is of the capacity of people to endure. The real test will come when the truck gardens are harvested, the berry fields picked out and the summer resorts boarded up.

Meantime human beings in Pennsylvania, in Chicago and in New Jersey do not starve, that is not usually and not quite. They are merely harried from one misery to another, forced to take wages that violate every standard of decency, and driven out to beg or to "scratch."

The NEA Resolves

FREEDOM of teaching, as "a public safeguard," was central to the discussions of nearly ten thousand public school teachers, meeting in the annual convention of the National Education Association in Portland, Ore. last month. Convention resolutions defending academic freedom, condemning "oath laws" and opposing compulsory military training, expressed the teachers' growing sense of the seriousness of these threats to education in a democracy. In affirming its position the representative assembly of the meeting voted:

> As concerns controversial issues, it is to be understood clearly that freedom of teaching implies presentation of facts on all sides with interpretations. . . . Teachers must not be intimidated by administrators, boards of education or pressure groups through fear of loss of position, reduction of salary, loss of opportunities for advancement, or deprivation of their usual assignments, responsibilities and authority.

In their opposition to "oath laws," the teachers found an unexpected ally when a spokesman for the national commander of the American Legion expressed the belief that "some of the sources agitating such legislation are as menacing to American democracy as the elements they profess to be attacking." A resolution urged the early repeal of the "red rider" attached to the District of Columbia appropriation bill requiring teachers in the District to swear each pay day that during the previous month they had not taught or advocated Communism.

This forthright meeting of the NEA also went on record as favoring federal aid to education, a permanent division for youth education and guidance in the U.S. Office of Education, and "tenure of position for teachers as a means of insuring to the children of the land the best possible instruction."

Committee of the Plains

AS if this politically torrid summer were not enough to bear along comes a drought to devastate great areas and reduce great numbers of people to helplessness and want. Not much can be done about a drought, per se, but it seems evident to all but the congenitally myopic that, by the exercise of hindsight and foresight something can be done to cut its ravages, human and economic. The present acute situation, comparable to if not worse than that of two years ago, reaches with varying degrees of severity into half the states of the Union. In many areas the drought is a sporadic affliction to be suffered through as well as may be. In others it is the last straw of long accumulating experience pointing to the misuse of land and water.

At the moment agencies of government [see page 241]

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are putting their backs into the effort to save what can be saved, to provide subsistence for man and beast, work for people idle on their burned-up land, funds to finance a new planting this fall and next spring where conditions warrant. Even more important is the drive, with this summer as an object lesson, to realign the use of land, to turn back to grass lands which should never have been put into cultivation, to develop intensively the proper conservation of water which will save or restore to productivity lands now threatened.

To formulate promptly a long time program for the economic rehabilitation of stricken areas in the West, President Roosevelt has appointed the Great Plains Drought Area Committee, headed by Morris L. Cooke and including John C. Page of the Bureau of Reclamation, Frederick H. Fowler of the National Resources Committee, H. H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service, Colonel R. C. Moore of the army engineers, Rexford G. Tugwell of the Resettlement Administration and Harry L. Hopkins of the WPA.

Charging the new committee the President said:

> We have supposed that the modes of settlement and of development which have been prevalent represented the ordinary course of civilization. But perhaps in this area of relatively little rain, practices brought from the more humid part of the country are not most suitable under the prevailing natural conditions. At any rate, circumstances make it obvious that relief activities are not sufficient and that a competent study and recommendations are desirable.

A Racketeer and How He Grew

CHARLES (Lucky) Luciano's chief claim to fame rests on the fact that he is the first racketeer to be tried, convicted and sentenced to serve a long penitentiary term, not for income tax violation or some equally irrelevant offense, but for his racketeering. This is a triumph for the forces of law and order, and conspicuously for Special Prosecutor Dewey and his investigation into the rackets which prey on New York citizens. In the course of his spectacular trial, Luciano, whose specialty was splitting the profits of "compulsory prostitution," was declared by the prosecution to have had "a controlling interest in almost every racket to which this city is subjected."

An eight-page report by Irving W. Halpern, chief probation officer of the Court of General Sessions, draws a striking picture of the man behind the rackets.

As Salvatore Lucania, "Lucky" came to this country from his native Italy with his parents in 1910, when he was nine years old. (He has never become an American citizen.) His home was a lower East Side tenement. When he left school, at the age of fourteen, he had a record of poor work and "chronic truancy," and was still in the fifth grade. The report states: ". . . at an early age he was beyond the control of his parents. His behavior patterns and social attitudes during this formative period were largely conditioned by the influence of unwholesome associates, with the result that by the time he was eighteen years old he had acquired a definitely criminalistic pattern of conduct." Since leaving school he has been arrested twenty-five times. Usually he paid a small fine or was discharged. In 1916 he was sent to prison for a narcotic violation but was paroled in six months; fourteen years later, he was fined one thousand dollars for operating a gambling device. At the time of his last arrest, he was a guest in an expensive Hot Springs hotel. During the previous year he had lived at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Barbizon-Plaza in New York City. "His ideals of life resolved themselves into money to spend, beautiful women to enjoy, silk underclothes, and places to go in style."

The chief probation officer's report adds: "His social outlook is essentially childish, in that it is dominated by recklessness and a craving for action. His only asset as a leader consists of his apparent calmness at times of stress. . . . As a consequence he is accorded a degree of underworld respect. . . . His freedom from conscience springs from his admitted philosophy: 'I never was a crumb, and if I have to be a crumb I'd rather be dead.' "

To "Lucky" Luciano, a "crumb" is a man "who works and saves and lays his money aside."

The Labor Split Widens

THE split in the ranks of organized labor is apparently widened by each swift move in the complicated game going forward under the leadership of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization. As this is written, President Green has accepted as a refusal, Mr. Lewis' reply to the demand of the executive council of the AF of L that the twelve unions making up the CIO appear before the council on August 3, to answer charges of "fomenting insurrection," filed by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department. The CIO, which now includes about 40 percent of the AF of L membership and some of the strongest leaders developed within the Federation, challenges the right of the executive council to take action which would amount to the expulsion of affiliated unions. This power, Mr. Lewis submits, is reserved by the AF of L constitution to the convention, where a two thirds vote is required. But as spokesman for the CIO, Mr. Lewis goes back of these technicalities of procedure to what his group considers the real issue between the two factions: "The vague charges of dualism, rebellion and fomenting insurrection are wholly based upon the work of the CIO in organizing the labor of certain mass production industries into industrial unions." As the immediate basis for the charges, the Lewis letter cites the organizing campaign in steel [see *Survey Graphic,* August 1936, page 453]: ". . . the council opposes such organizing activities unless they involve segregating the acquired membership into a multiplicity of craft jurisdictions." But the majority of these workers, Mr. Lewis observes, "do not fit into craft categories," and the development of the mass production industries, "with their compact associated management and common labor policies," calls for "an equivalent solidarity on the part of the employes."

Commenting on the letter, President Green states that: "The right and power of the excutive council to act in the premises and to deal with an emergency such as never before existed within the Federation of Labor will be passed upon and determined by the executive council before any official decision is rendered."

From the Lewis letter it seems clear that the organizing campaign in steel will be pushed, and that the CIO is prepared to "carry on," without regard to the crafts group.

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The Social Front

Relief

RELIEF crises developed the past month in Pennsylvania and Illinois so acute as to draw attention even from troubled New Jersey.

Pennsylvania—The Legislature has been in special session since May 4, with Governor Earle and the Republican controlled Senate deadlocked over relief. The governor, backed by the estimates of Karl de Schweinitz, state relief director, asked first for a revenue program to raise $70,500,000 to last till February 1, 1937, but later agreed to $55 million. The Senate stood pat for $35 million. Before a compromise of $45 million was reached on July 14, with the transfer of $3 million from special funds as a stop-gap, relief funds had been completely exhausted and for eight days 173,000 families throughout the state had been without help. However, the resumption of relief on July 15 was just a breathing spell, for the legislators and governor promptly locked horns again over the tax program which would produce the $45 million. At this writing the governor refuses to transfer any more special funds to relief until the Legislature produces a tax program; the two houses of the Legislature are unable to agree on painless means of raising money in a presidential election year; relief funds again are exhausted and relief again suspended.

Meantime "hunger marchers," led apparently by the Workers' Alliance, have camped out in the rotunda of the capitol in Harrisburg. Women are bathing their children under the dome, washing their clothes and drying them on the statuary.

Illinois—Under the new procedures established by the Legislature which went into operation July 1 [see *The Survey*, July 1936, page 209] relief has staggered along downstate and almost completely broken down in Chicago. The city had for actual relief in July $1,318,000 from the sales tax plus a possible $667,000 from the sale of anticipation warrants against the 30 cent property levy. For administration it had not one red cent. As a result relief allowances were sharply reduced and new applications refused. Volunteers remained at the relief stations to write out food orders for the 80,000 families on relief. Members of the board of aldermen put up $2000 for postage to mail the checks for the first half of the month and Mayor Kelly personally "advanced a loan" of $2500 for the same purpose for the second half. It now develops that the supply of blanks will be exhausted before the August 1 food orders are all written and no one knows where to find the $5000 necessary for a new printing.

The Legislature will meet on August 4 so by the time this is read, a way out of the impasse may have been found. So complicated is the situation however, so involved with personalities and political jockeying and with traditional issues between downstate Illinois and the city of Chicago, that the battle promises to be bitter and the outcome uncertain. The Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, the Council of Social Agencies, the Federation of Settlements and various other social and civic bodies are joining in pressure on city and state officials alike to bring decency and order into the situation.

New Jersey—Truth about relief in New Jersey seems to be in the eyes of the beholder. Investigations have been made by the WPA, the American Association of Social Workers, the State League of Municipalities and the New York Board of Trade. Conclusions vary so widely that the public, drawing its information from newspaper reports, is hopelessly confused. Only one fact comes clear that whatever the situation now, with seasonal employment at its height, a much more critical one is inevitable the coming winter.

The ERA, which has had no funds to distribute since April 15, closed its books and officially went out of business on August 1. A new relief agency, the State Financial Assistance Commission with Arthur Mudd as director, has been set up by Governor Hoffman to apportion among 564 municipalities the $6 million appropriated from the inheritance tax on the Dorrance estate [see *The Survey*, July 1936, page 210] which must last until January 1. The League of Municipalities estimates that this falls short by at least $4 million of being enough. Neither Governor Hoffman nor the new Commission are receptive to proposals to call the Legislature into special session to discuss a relief program, certainly not before election.

The $6 million is being allocated to municipalities under an elaborate formula which takes account of property valuation, tax collections and credit position generally. Under it, so far as anyone short of a financial expert can figure, the state would reimburse municipalities for something like 57 percent of their relief expenditures, but apparently municipalities with little or no credit or resources to match state allotments will just be out of luck and the hapless relief families, still more so. In the classic language of a poormaster, aged 70, and proud of his feat of reducing the ERA case load from 2330 to 160, "Let 'em get out and scratch."

Handy Commodities—Because of the availability of seasonal work, because of changes in rules for WPA certification and because of stringency of funds, the Washington State Department of Public Welfare last month discontinued direct relief to all able-bodied persons and certified them to WPA. "If need is acute and the family cannot carry itself until WPA placement, federal surplus commodities may be made available and in extreme cases, such as those involving illness, additional voucher relief may occasionally be needed."

The Department also "because of the extremely limited funds available for cash and voucher relief," advises local administrators "to draw as heavily as possible" on surplus commodities to meet needs in family units where an old age assistance grant is being made. "It will not be possible for us to continue to grant cash or voucher relief for the care of a non-eligible spouse in instances where commodities can be made available along with the pension grant to meet the needs of the couple or other small family unit." A double issue of commodities, both food and available clothing, is suggested for each individual affected.

Lone Women—The U. S. Women's Bureau publishes the report of a study of 3500 "detached females" who had applied for relief in five cities: Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland and Philadelphia. The women in Chicago and Philadelphia were an older group than those in the other cities, more than two thirds of them being over forty, while in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Cleveland a large proportion were under thirty. As a whole, the women had been an employed group. In each city, roughly one half had been in domestic or service occupations. In Chicago and Philadelphia, the second largest groups had been factory workers; in the other cities, clerical workers. Loss of job and inability to find work were the most frequent reasons for seeking relief; advancing age and ill health were also important. Roughly three

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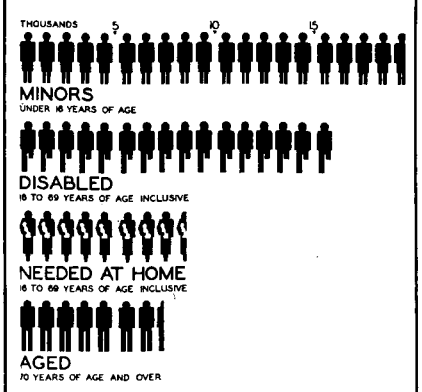
fourths of the Chicago and Cleveland women had lost their jobs for industrial reasons. In four cities, 60 to 75 percent of the women had been away from their usual employment at least a year; in Philadelphia the overwhelming majority had been laid off early in the depression.

Money—The City Affairs Committee of New York, John Haynes Holmes, chairman, after examining the relief situation and the financial condition of the city holds that if all emergency relief taxes were applied to the payment of current relief needs, the city's monthly contribution to home relief budgets (the state contributes 40 percent) could be increased by at least $6,250,000. The Committee, 112 East 19 Street, publishes its findings in a twelve-page bulletin, City Relief and City Finance, in which it checks the extent to which the recommendations of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief, made in March 1935, have been followed and the use that has been made of special tax funds. Relief budgets, it concludes, remain "utterly inadequate" and should be increased by a minimum of 25 percent. "Meanwhile the city in 1936 has continued to appropriate less for the use of the unemployed than it has received from the taxpayers for this purpose."

Try Credit—The New York TERA has all but shut the door to intermittent emergency relief to WPA workers who do not receive their pay checks when due. "Since the WPA has been in operation long enough to enable those employed by it to establish reasonable credit, such emergency grants are an avoidable drain upon state and local relief funds. That WPA workers without hardship can generally get credit against the wages due them is indicated by the experience of districts where this policy has been tried." The TERA admits however that there are "exceptional circumstances" and "individual cases" where hardship might result, and does not close the door against them.

Put and Take—The relief rolls of Pennsylvania seem to be gaining about as many cases from WPA as they are losing to it. Figures for June, the latest month available, show the weekly average of cases closed on account of WPA employment as 2003; of cases opened because of loss of such employment, 2756. The weekly average of cases closed on account of private employment was 3444 a sharp drop from the May average of 5068; of cases opened because of the loss or curtailment of such employment, 3217 against 3428 in May. During the week ending July 4 the net effect of WPA employment on relief rolls was a decrease of seventy-four cases; of private employment, an increase of 640. . . . In New York City the ERB rolls declined by 2215 cases from June 5 to July 3. The number of applicants for relief dropped from 7447 the first week of that period to 4452 the last week. Applications accepted totaled 2719 the last week against 3624 the first.



When WPA drew the line between employables and unemployables the Pennsylvania SERA examined its case load and found that less than 6 percent, 24,358 cases, contained no employable person. The number of persons represented by the cases totalled 51,809. Nearly half the cases were single persons; about a fourth were eligible for mothers' aid, old age or blind assistance. Why these persons were unemployable by WPA definition is indicated in the chart.

With the WPA

THE catastrophic drought in the Northwest and South has completely upset the orderly program of WPA in some sixteen states and has turned its organization together with that of the Resettlement Administration into a disaster relief agency of major proportions. Employment quotas have been sharply raised, red tape slashed and projects snapped into operation almost overnight. Conditions are changing too rapidly to permit at this time any summary of the situation. In some states plagues of grasshoppers and crickets and visitations of forest fires have added to the general misery. Hundreds of farm families have abandoned their homes and betaken themselves and their scanty possessions westward in search of more bearable conditions. (Agencies for transients take notice!) But many more remain on the stricken land, their situation becoming worse from day to day. Officials of the Resettlement Administration estimate that as a result of the drought in the Northwest alone, families representing at least a million persons will have to be cared for this winter by some form of federal assistance. That efforts will be made to resettle many thousands of families in less arid areas seem probable. In mid-July the RA allotted $624,000 as an initial fund for the emergency subsistence needs of farm families in seven drought-stricken southern states.

The WPA is putting most of its efforts into projects for water storage and control. Hundreds of dams are now under construction in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming, with plans reaching into the thousands for additional dams, reservoirs and wells on public property. As many farmers as possible are being assigned to these projects, with the RA supplying direct relief until the WPA payroll begins to function. Under certain circumstances the RA continues direct relief; for example when a man, the one employable in a family, cannot leave his livestock, or when the distance to the nearest available project is too great to make assignment practical.

Round Figures—The end of the fiscal year on June 30 gave the WPA an opportunity to round up a statistical summary of its first "term." Employment in all agencies participating in the Works Program reached a peak of 3,853,000 in the week ending March 7. By June 20 it had declined to 3,282,045, with every indication that the downward trend would continue. Employment in WPA proper reached its top of 3,036,000 the last week in February. By June 20 the number had dropped to 2,268,542. WPA expenditures totaling $173,700,000 in May showed a decrease of 5 percent from April and 9 percent from March. Average hourly earnings of workers increased gradually from January to 45 cents during the first half of May. Under the new WPA program no hourly wage rates will be less than the prevailing local hourly rate though total monthly earnings generally will remain unchanged.

The official report on the Works Program up to March 16, 1936, has now been published in a large illustrated pamphlet of 106 pages.

Vexed Vacations—The answer to who gets vacations on WPA projects seems to be analagous to the answer to button, button, who's got the button. Since May rulings, over-rulings and counter-rulings under the terms of the Retroactive Vacations Act have followed one after another. First Harry L. Hopkins ruled that ". . . . effective January 1, 1936 administrative and supervisory employes [of WPA] shall be entitled to cumulative leave at the rate of twenty-six days per calendar

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year." On June 30 this was rescinded in a letter which quoted John R. McCarl, then comptroller general, as ruling that "persons assigned to WPA projects by or through the U.S. Employment Service from relief rolls or otherwise . . . are 'security wage workers' as distinguished from 'officers and employes' and are not entitled to sick or annual leave of absence with pay, irrespective of the class of work to which they are assigned, that is, whether 'white collar' or mechanical or labor work and notwithstanding they are paid prevailing wages . . . ."

In mid-July came a new order which excepted from the earlier ruling supervisory and administrative employes on six federal projects, numbers 1 to 6, who are on monthly or semi-monthly salaries and who work not less than thirty-nine hours a week. The six specified numbered projects are:

1. Federal theatre, writers, music and art projects.
2. Historical American building survey.
3. Staffing of state planning boards.
4. Survey of archives of federal government outside the District of Columbia.
5. General inspection of plumbing installations in federal buildings in New York City and Detroit.
6. Historic American merchant marine survey.

Meantime, before these exceptions were announced, certain employes of the theatre project had brought identical suits against Mr. Hopkins and others in the U.S. Circuit Court claiming that, "The denial of his vacation to plaintiff will serve to deprive him of any rest or relief from his employment . . . and will serve to undermine his health and well-being, and the health and well-being of all the other thousands of such supervisory and administrative employes similarly situated . . . [such denial] is an irreparable injury requiring the interposition of a court of equity, and damages therefrom resulting are now and will ever be incapable of any exact determination."

What effect the current ruling will have on these suits, and whether suits will be brought for groups other than the six favored, are questions which continue, at this writing, to go round and round, with no one offering the answers.

Wage Rates — The lowest level of wage rates on WPA projects has been raised from $19 to $21 by the transfer of seven southern states, from Region IV to Region III. The states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and North and South Carolina. In certain rural areas or communities of less than 5000 in these states the $19 rate, lowest paid on any projects, had prevailed. Six other states had been transferred previously and Region IV and the $19 rate are now eliminated.

Uncle Sam's Share — First allotments to states from the new WPA appropriations total $350 million. They are earmarked for continuing some present non-federal projects and starting others already approved. State by state they are:

Alabama	$ 4,088,875
Arizona	1,411,375
Arkansas	3,097,500
California	20,689,375
Colorado	4,795,875
Connecticut	4,073,125
Delaware	399,000
District of Columbia	1,032,500
Florida	2,845,500
Georgia	4,333,875
Idaho	1,335,250
Illinois	24,372,250
Indiana	9,820,125
Iowa	3,709,125
Kansas	4,389,875
Kentucky	4,522,000
Louisiana	5,502,000
Maine	1,217,125
Maryland	2,448,250
Massachusetts	16,428,125
Michigan	12,258,750
Minnesota	8,964,375
Mississippi	2,578,625
Missouri	9,327,500
Montana	1,393,875
Nebraska	2,499,875
Nevada	353,500
New Hampshire	1,000,125
New Jersey	13,553,750
New Mexico	1,414,875
New York City	36,697,500
New York; Up-State	18,213,125
North Carolina	3,220,000
North Dakota	1,490,125
Ohio	26,346,250
Oklahoma	6,152,125
Oregon	2,755,375
Pennsylvania	36,828,750
Rhode Island	2,029,125
South Carolina	2,645,125
South Dakota	1,527,750
Tennessee	3,973,375
Texas	8,858,500
Utah	1,759,625
Vermont	588,875
Virginia	3,244,500
Washington	5,541,375
West Virginia	5,383,000
Wisconsin	8,280,125
Wyoming	609,000

Jobs and Wages

A DOUBLE handful of fat figures which "only begin to present the actual accomplishments of the State Employment Services," were offered by W. Frank Persons, director U.S. Employment Service, at the recent annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services. In the 34-month period ending April 30, 1936—that being the life-span of the U.S. Employment Service—the State Employment Services and the National Reemployment Service made 15,023,679 placements. Of these 7,353,701 were in projects of CWA, WPA or relief administrations; 4,402,692 were in PWA projects or in government service and 3,287,286 were in private industry. The NRS registered 14,011,889 different individuals and made 10,476,520 placements. The state employment offices registered 8,231,765 and placed 4,547,159.

At the end of April, thirty-five state employment services affiliated with the USES were operating 296 employment offices, an increase of 112 in less than a year. Recent legislation will presently bring the number of cooperating states to forty-two.

The total of federal, state and local funds available to the affiliated services during the fiscal year that ended June 30, was approximately $4,311,000. This was an increase of $1,515,000 over 1934-35.

Men Working—One new employe hired on a PWA project means four and a half new employes on the payrolls of industries supplying materials for that project, according to a cross section study of six completed power projects by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The projects were located in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma and Virginia. They represented labor at the site totaling $61,046 for 85,529 man-hours; and mine, transportation and factory labor off the site representing $400,582 or 380,000 man-hours.

Minimum Wage — A rehearing of the five-to-four decision of the U. S. Supreme Court invalidating the New York State Minimum Wage Act was asked late in June by John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney general, and Harry Epstein, solicitor general. In their brief, counsel for the state submitted that the Court's majority "misread the purport" of the petition originally submitted in the case. They asked that the court reconsider the constitutional question involved in the Adkins case, on which the recent decision depended. [See *Survey Graphic*, July 1936, page 412.] No action on the petition for rehearing can be taken until the court reconvenes after the summer recess.

As a result of the minimum wage decision Massachusetts has amended its law to make it, in certain respects nominally a health measure. Administration of the law is put under the control of the Commissioner of Public Health in the hands of a commission composed of the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who shall be the chairman, the

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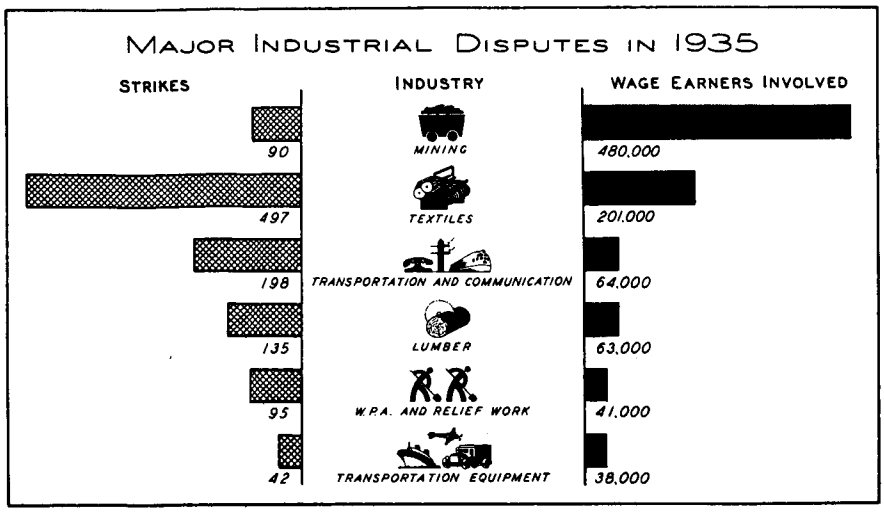
Commissioners of Public Health and Public Welfare. The commission in determining a "fair wage" may take account, in addition to considerations provided under the old law, of "the wages necessary to conserve and maintain the health of female employes and minors." The provision for publishing names of persons not conforming with directory orders is retained from the previous law; also the penalties for disregard of mandatory orders.

Jobs in Philadelphia — Unemployment in Philadelphia has been cut from 46 percent of the employable persons in 1933, to 35 and 32 percent in 1934 and 1935, and is now 30.2 percent, according to a preliminary tabulation of the annual survey of employment taken by the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania each spring. The data are based on a study of nearly 45,000 households in 150 selected school blocks of the ten school districts of the city. This year it was found that 61 percent of the total number of employables had full time jobs, while about 9 percent were employed part time. Employable persons were defined as those sixteen years of age or over, working or able and willing to work. Jobs lasting thirty hours a week or over were defined as "full time."

Labor Board in Court—The first case affecting the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act reached the U. S. Supreme Court last month with the filing of a brief by the Bradley Lumber Company of Arkansas, asking a review of lower court decisions. The brief assails the Act as a violation of the "due process" clause of the Constitution. Labor Board officials state that the brief largely concerns jurisdictional questions and does not lay the foundation for a true test of the law. [See *Survey Graphic,* April 1936, page 220.] . . . In the much discussed Fruehauf Trailer case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the sixth circuit last month set aside an order of the National Labor Relations Board. The Court held that the manufacture of trailers which subsequently entered interstate commerce does not come within the jurisdiction of Congress. The NLRB has not yet stated whether it will appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Employment Inventory—An inventory of employment throughout industry is the first objective of a committee of the Council for Industrial Progress, which met last month at the call of George L. Berry, industrial coordinator. The committee is made up of an equal number of representatives of management and labor. "The first concern," according to a committee statement, "is to establish a common nomenclature, a simplification of terms and a classification of industries and trades to provide a common meeting ground which will afford the basic data needed, and at the same time be simple and short as consistent with the needs of the problem. The ultimate objective is to establish a procedure which will give accurate and timely information for all industries, mining, manufacturing, construction, services and trades." The present plan is for a basic inventory of employment and population "to determine how many people are employed and at what tasks." These records would be the foundation for "a running inventory of employment in which the rise and fall of employment in various categories would be recorded as percentages of the level established by the inventory."



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Study and Report—In Law and Labor Relations, B. M. Selekman offers a thorough-going analysis of Canada's Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a comparison of its provisions and administration with our National Labor Relations Act (Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Price $1). . . . How the spoils system has weakened Ohio's Civil Service and the administration of the state Minimum Wage Law is told in a pamphlet prepared by the Consumers' League of Ohio and the League of Cincinnati and Toledo (Consumers League of Ohio, 341 Engineering Building, Cleveland). . . . The story of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. is effectively told in an illustrated account of the first fifteen years of this pioneer experiment in workers' education in this country.

The latest addition to the lengthening list of interesting and inexpensive workers' education texts prepared by the Affiliated Schools for Workers is The Company Union in Plan and Practice, by Lincoln Fairley. (The Affiliated Schools for Workers, Inc., 302 East 35 Street, New York. Price 35 cents.) . . . The Schools are also issuing a series of workers' education "Scrapbooks," the first of which contains much interesting material on labor drama (price 35 cents from the Schools).

Security

WHEN the Social Security Board closed its books for the fiscal year ending June 30, it summed up its records for the first five months of its functioning: Under its Division of Public Assistance federal expenditures of nearly $26 million had affected an estimated total of 934,000 dependents in thirty-seven states. Its Division of Unemployment Compensation had approved twelve of the fourteen plans set up by state legislatures and had granted nearly a million dollars for their administration. When these twelve plans start paying benefits, two years after the collection of contributions begins, they will cover by present estimates some 7,635,000 workers, probably 40 percent of the total who will be covered when all the states have acted and their systems begin payments. Through the Children's Bureau, payments of more than $2 million were made to forty-eight states and two territories for specific types of maternal or child health or welfare services.

The Security Board reports that new state plans for all its services are coming in constantly so that the business of estimating grants or beneficiaries is like counting chickens while they are being hatched. The figures on the number of persons aided are based on advance estimates submitted by the states. Actual expenditures have not yet been audited.

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Old Age—On July 7 the list of states cooperating with the Social Security Board on old age assistance was increased to thirty-six by the addition of Illinois and Hawaii. These two plans illustrate the variety of situations with which this country is blessed. Illinois expects to provide for 88,000 needy aged, while Hawaii has only 638. Illinois will spend over a million dollars a month and Hawaii barely $14,000. Last year Hawaii assisted about half as many people and paid them one third of the allowance that the new system permits.

For Children—All states as well as the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, have submitted plans to the Children's Bureau for Maternal and Child Health Services. Forty-nine such plans have been approved and total expenditures of $1,252,436 authorized up to June 30. . . . Plans for Services to Crippled Children have recently been approved for such widely separated areas as Massachusetts, Utah, and the District of Columbia. A total of thirty-eight states divided $732,492 for this work in the five months ending June 30. . . . States cooperating in Child Welfare Services were brought up to a total of thirty-four, at the close of the fiscal year, by the addition of California, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Ohio and Oregon. Federal contributions of nearly $228,000 have been authorized for these services.

This Year's Bill—The Deficiency Appropriation Act as signed by the President on June 22 carried appropriations designated for security purposes for the fiscal year of $458,633,410. To the Social Security Board was allocated $187,800,000, distributed as follows:

Administrative expenses—$18,400,000.

Grants to states for old age assistance—$85,000,000.

Aid to dependent children—$35,000,000.

Aid to the blind—$8,000,000.

Grants to the states for unemployment compensation—$29,000,000.

For wage records for federal old age benefits—$12,400,000.

To the Treasury Department for social security purposes, health, veterans' assistance and the like, $270,833,410 was allocated.

In Court—Cases which raise the constitutionality of three state unemployment compensation laws are now pending in the courts. In California the state Supreme Court has issued a temporary writ of mandate against the state treasurer and controller who have refused to order transfer of unemployment insurance funds to the federal treasury as required by the Social Security Act, on the ground that such action would violate the state constitution. . . . In the state of Washington a decision is expected shortly from the Tacoma Superior Court on a case which challenges the pooled fund provisions of the law which became effective last January. . . . The New York law has been carried to the U. S. Supreme Court and accepted for argument in October.

Unemployment Compensation—July 1 was a red-letter day because on that date unemployment compensation benefits under the federal-state program could be paid for the first time. Wisconsin was the honor state. The Social Security Act requires the accumulation of proper reserves by forbidding the payment of unemployment compensation until two years after the date on which each state begins to collect contributions. Wisconsin had its law and had started to collect contributions long before the Social Security Act was passed, but no other state will be ready for over a year.

Six states whose plans are organized received, early in July, by way of the Security Board, checks totaling $498,983 for administrative costs for the first quarter of the fiscal year. They were: New York $333,962; New Hampshire, $45,274; Oregon, $26,190; Indiana, $51,292; Mississippi, $23,277; Alabama, $18,985.

Louisiana passed an unemployment compensation law on June 29 and similar legislation is pending at this writing in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Kentucky, West Virginia, Kansas, North Carolina, and Maryland are reported as "warming up," legislatively speaking.

Youth

THE third annual American Youth Congress, William M. Hinckley chairman, met early in July in Cleveland with an attendance of 1200 or more, representative, it was said, of 1500 organizations with a total membership of some two million young people. Speakers were identified with such diverse organizations as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, Christian Youth Conference of North America, YM and YWCA, Western Junior Townsend Clubs, American Student's Union, Young Communist's League, Young People's Socialist League and so on. Presidential candidates of all political parties were invited to appear before the Conference in a symposium, What My Party Offers to American Youth. Earl Browder, Communist candidate, appeared in person, others sent spokesmen.

At the final session of the Conference delegates from the Young Poles' Zion Alliance, the Young People's Socialist League and the Southern Tenant Farmers Alliance refused nomination to the national council on the ground of its alleged domination by Communists. The Conference adopted part of a new constitution, leaving the rest to a newly elected national council of sixty-three members, and readopted with slight amendments its earlier Declaration of Rights of American Youth the thesis of which is: "We declare that our generation is rightfully entitled to a useful, creative, and happy life, the guarantees of which are: full educational opportunities, steady employment at adequate wages, security in time of need, civil rights, religious freedom and peace."

It further resolved to support the American Youth Act, to send a delegate to the next World Youth Congress in Geneva, to support the anti-war "strike" next April, to boycott Hearst publications, to work for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and to condemn Columbia University for "its virtual expulsion" of Robert Burke, a Conference delegate.

Youth on Relief—Fifteen percent of New York City's youth or 175,000 young persons sixteen to twenty-five years old are on relief, according to preliminary findings of the Youth Study being made by the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council, 122 East 22 Street, New York. Figures released earlier this year showed the number of young people willing and able to work but unable to find jobs at 390,000. Nearly a third of the young people on relief are not now employable, since the group includes young people in school (20 percent); those with home responsibilities, chiefly young married women with children (10 percent); those physically or mentally unemployable (2 percent). The study indicates that unemployment is more general among youth on relief (including members of relief families, those on relief themselves, those on WPA jobs) than among the city's youth as a whole. The relief group has less education than the unemployed not on relief. Only 15 percent of the relief group were highschool graduates, compared with 26 percent of all the unemployed. For those who had not finished grade school, the figures are 18 and 10 percent.

No Blacklists—From the Academic Freedom Committee of the Civil Liberties Union comes assurance that highschool students who joined the "peace strike" last April need not fear wholesale blacklisting by colleges throughout the country. The Committee queried some sixty-three educators who had been quoted, not accurately they later claimed, as wanting records of "defiant" students'

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participation in the "strike." From some thirty-six universities and colleges came replies indicating no intention to blacklist but only a desire for general information on the characters as well as the records of students.

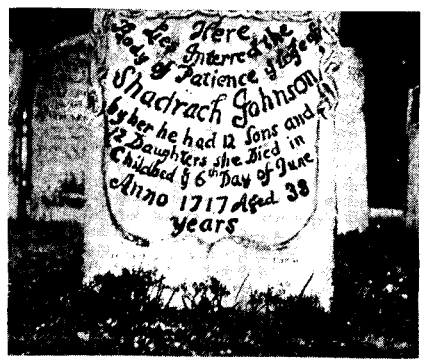
Populations

WHEN the U. S. Bureau of the Census recently announced its estimate of national population as 127,521,000 as of July 1, 1935, the basis of computation set health departments refiguring. New York City, for example, wrote down its estimate of 1935 population by 359,000 and by that change automatically raised its computations of deathrates in recent years. Maternal and infant mortality rates are unaffected, since they are computed on the basis of live births. Even the revised rates remain estimates until the 1940 census shows how good even the best of guessing has been.

Balanced Budget—One of the reasons for changing the basis of population estimates is the generally declining birthrate, which in a few places already runs neck and neck with the deathrate. In Westchester County, New York, for example, one more resident left the world than entered it in April, though the deathrate was the lowest on record for that month. In New York State as a whole April births outnumbered deaths by only one thousand. . . . Contrary to general impression, the Indian population is increasing more rapidly than either the white or the Negro population of the United States, according to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Should this increase continue at the present rate it is claimed that within a century there would be as many Indians in this country as there were when Columbus discovered it.

Birth Control—Declaring that "contraception is a necessary and vital part of preventive medicine," the recent annual meeting of the American Neurological Association called on the American Medical Association to take appropriate steps to remedy "the obviously absurd situation" whereby physicians are restricted in using their professional judgment in this field. . . . In a formulation of policy, the American Eugenics Society calls for promotion of desirable births by tax provisions favoring parents of several children, improvement of life in rural communities, and promotion of economic conditions so that desirable potential parents can afford to have children. The Society believes that undesirable births should be restricted by "mobilizing public opinion to demand restriction of births where children obviously will not have a reasonable chance for good conditions of health, education and home environment," and by "inducing governing boards of hospitals, nursing associations, the Red Cross, Salvation Army and other welfare organizations to demand that the doctors, nurses and case workers who go into homes should be in a position to render available contraceptive services where conditions, or the health of the family life, are unsuitable for the rearing of children."

Patience's Progress—Discussions of birth control remind this department of a kodak picture it more or less filched from Prof. Lee M. Brooks of Chapel Hill, N. C. Professor Brooks took the picture himself in St. Mary's Churchyard, Bedford, England. And here it is, with the lettering slightly strengthened for legibility:



Professor Brooks said that the thought of Shadrach's wife, aged thirty-eight, haunted him. After a sleepless night or so he gave birth to:

Shadrach of Bedford, a dominant sire,
To have many children he'd go through fire;
And what patient mistress could wish for more
Than death after yielding him twenty-four.

City Affairs

NULLIFICATION of the municipal debt readjustment act (Sumner-Wilcox Act) by the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, leaves distressed cities at the mercy of minority creditors, who, had the act been held constitutional, would have been compelled to accept adjustments made for the welfare of the public and most of the creditors. As a result, financially embarrassed cities "must forego any relief from an intolerable situation whether or not due to circumstances beyond their control." Another effect of this decision, according to the editors of *Public Management,* magazine of the International City Managers Association, may be to jeopardize the promising development of federal-city relationships "at least at the legislative level because of the fantastic fear of the Court that the states and the cities as their agent will be 'coerced' even where their consent has been freely given." Although the decision is a sweeping one, the fact that the act had been invoked by less than a hundred municipal corporations, mostly irrigation or improvement districts, might indicate that its effects will not be as disastrous as predicted.

Preparedness—That other cities may be moved to follow the example of Los Angeles in preparing for disaster before it happens, the U. S. Conference of Mayors is circulating information on the disaster-preparedness plan and ordinance of the west coast city. The ordinance sets up a Major Disaster Emergency Council with an executive committee of forty-four, appointed by the mayor with authority to take into account all federal, state and local laws and agencies. All law-enforcing agencies are assigned to special duties and areas and each knows its job in advance. Committees geared for prompt action under official auspices include Fire, Water, Streets and Medical Health and Sanitation. Other committees, made up largely of citizens, include Transportation, Communication, Intelligence and Personnel. The local Red Cross Chapter takes responsibility for the necessities of life, shelter, finance, rescue and rehabilitation.

All About Cities—The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities, The Municipal Year Book, has made its annual appearance under the aegis of the International City Managers Association. (Price $4 from the Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.) Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting have exercised rare editorial skill in organizing an enormous amount of material into five compact divisions: Municipal Administration, Governmental Units, Municipal Personnel, Municipal Finance, and Sources of Information. Articles are contributed by some forty specialists in various aspects of the whole field. Of particular interest are sections on professionalization of municipal service, recent federal-city relations and intergovernmental arrangements. Statistical data are clearly presented and analyzed.

Local Studies—With eleven community studies already under way the Mayor's Committee on City Planning, New York, is preparing to launch some twenty more within the next several months. The first study, undertaken about a year ago, was of East Harlem. All studies are made on the request of a sponsoring group of local residents who agree to furnish quarters and adequate equipment for the field staff, and

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to confer with the director as the study progresses. Much of the work of the field staff is in assembling data for detailed maps showing physical contours, transportation facilities, utilities, parks, playgrounds, population density and trends, condition of buildings and so on. These maps of current conditions in specific areas indicate the direction which future developments should take, and also are valuable material for the projected master plan of the city.

Community Funds

COMMUNITY Chests and Councils, Inc. is pretty well set for the 1936 Mobilization for Human Needs, which, election or no election, will open as usual at the White House in September with President Roosevelt throwing, as it were, the first ball. Gerard Swope is again chairman of the National Citizens' Committee for the Mobilization, with Mrs. Harper Sibley of Washington as chairman of the National Women's Committee and Mrs. Roosevelt as honorary chairman. Bertha McCall of the National Association of Travelers Aid and Transient Service, is chairman of a committee of the National Social Work Council "to make more articulate the cooperation of national social work and health agencies with the Mobilization and with Community Chests and Councils, Inc."

The CCC, Inc. will as usual offer special services, notably in the way of publicity, to its member agencies. Its intensive effort in that direction will be between November 6, with a nation-wide broadcast, and November 26. Frank W. Murphy, experienced newspaper and publicity man, has joined the staff for several months as press representative. Dates for local campaigns are still unsettled with the tendency to put them over until after the heat and dust of election have subsided.

Non-Local Causes—A triple increase in the past three years in the number of Jewish Welfare Funds for non-local causes is reported by the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Three years ago there were eighteen such funds in the country which raised $1,019,601 for non-local, national and overseas Jewish welfare purposes. This year there are fifty-four with their 1936 collections estimated at $3,250,000. Campaigns already held have been generally successful, practically all reaching their goal or showing substantial increases over last year.

Cleveland Collects—The Cleveland Community Fund reports that its collections on pledges for the first six months of the year were substantially at the same rate as last year—57.2 percent this year, 57.7 percent last. Payments for the first half of 1936 totalled $1,769,833, which is $20,228 more than a year ago. . . . The Fund is sharing the services of its chairman, Dudley S. Blossom, with the Great Lakes Exposition of which he is general chairman. The Fund is represented at the Exposition by a display of enlarged photographs portraying its eighteen years of activity.

In Print—The success of the Oranges, New Jersey's sister suburbs, in their Youth Trial [see *The Survey,* June 1935, page 180 and June 1936, page 185] has inspired a number of emulators, among them Morrisville, Vt., a village of 2500, and Pasadena, Calif. The story of the original trial as put on by the Welfare Federation of the Oranges to acquaint its community with the needs and thoughts of its youth, may be had in pamphlet form. (The Case of Youth vs. Society. Price 10 cents from the Federation, 439 Main Street, Orange, N. J.)

The Bureau of Social Research of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies has completed and has on the press a Bibliography of Studies of Social Conditions in the Pittsburgh Area, 1930-1935. (Price $1 from the Federation, 519 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.) The new publication, supplementing a similar one issued in 1931, contains annotations of 816 studies made in the intervening five years over a wide subject field.

Mens Sana

THOUGH rates of admission to mental hospitals have increased in recent decades, there is no reason to believe that mental disorders actually are increasing under the "strain and stress of modern life," said Dr. Clarence O. Cheney in his presidential address before the last annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. The speed of "modern life" has been blamed at least since 1734, he added, but the increased rates of commitment to institutions probably are due to greater familiarity with mental hospital care, changes in economic conditions, and increase of urban over rural population.

New Laws—Supported by the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the State Charities Aid Association a new law has been passed in New York to set up a Board of Psychiatric Examiners to certify "qualified psychiatrists." Under this law a certified psychiatrist must be a licensed physician of at least five years' standing, with further requisites of two full years' practice in a mental institution, or five years' practice devoted substantially to nervous and mental disorders, or three years' service in an approved mental clinic plus certification of competency by two qualified psychiatrists. Only one so certified may serve in instances where the law specifies a qualified psychiatrist. Another measure amends the criminal code by specifying that at least one member of a commission to determine the sanity of persons under indictment or after conviction must be a qualified psychiatrist and limits compensation to members of such commissions to $300 each. In the past such commissions have, on occasion, been made up of people who never had seen a mental patient and charges sometimes have been exorbitant.

New Methods—At that same meeting held in St. Louis, Dr. Paul Schilder of Bellevue Hospital, New York, reported encouraging results in treatment of adult mental patients in groups of from two to seven. Such methods, which have been used with children, would help reduce the expense of individual psychiatric service. Dr. Schilder reported as of apparent curative value that patients in the group "see with astonishment" that the thoughts which seemed to exclude them from others are common to all.

New Surveys—A survey of psychiatric clinics in Chicago, made under the auspices of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, found that the clinics feel a great limitation from inadequacy of staff time; that some social agencies are decreasing referrals of patients to clinics and are using psychiatric consultants on their own staffs, partly as an emergency measure for training their own workers and partly because of limitation of clinic service; and that public social agencies find a major difficulty in inadequate training of their own staff members who are not equipped to recognize psychiatric problems or to handle them from a case work point of view. It was estimated that about 5000 cases of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare were in need of psychiatric service as of January 1, 1936, while clinics could carry only a few public agency cases. (For a summary of the survey and its recommendations, address the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.)

At the request of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene made a mental hygiene survey of Springfield, Mass. and found that the outstanding need among social and health agencies is training of staff personnel to enable members better to de-

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tect personality and conduct disorders. Present lack of training is due more or less to lack of clinic facilities for teaching mental hygiene. Additional clinic services in the public schools and elsewhere were recommended. . . . The city Health Bureau of Rochester, N. Y. reports from past and current experience a conviction that the health department is the logical agency to administer a centralized mental hygiene and psychiatric service, in cooperation with the various health and welfare agencies in the city. The Bureau's Division of Psychiatry and Psychology serves cases referred by schools, courts, and social agencies, public and private.

Chronic Illness

LATE in May the New York City Department of Hospitals opened its Research Division on Welfare Island. A new $5,500,000 hospital for chronic diseases is to follow. At a conference on chronic illness called by the Welfare Council some months ago, Dr. S. S. Goldwater declared that probably half of the 20,000 beds under his department are occupied by the chronically sick and infirm. Abstracts of the notable addresses made at that conference by Dr. H. S. Cumming, then surgeon general; Dr. Alfred E. Cohn of the Rockefeller Institute, and Dr. Goldwater now are available in a pamphlet. They give a general birdseye view of what chronic sickness is and does, both to the sick and their community. (Distributed by the Committee on Chronic Sickness of the Welfare Council, 122 East 22nd Street, New York. On request.)

Syphilis—That syphilis can be controlled is the encouraging conclusion of a special article in *Venereal Disease Information* (Vol. 17, No. 5), a monthly publication of the U. S. Public Health Service. The evidence is from Massachusetts, which has had a comprehensive program against venereal diseases for nearly twenty years. The rate of admission to public syphilis clinics has declined one third in ten years, while morbidity reports suggest that the disease is coming under care at an earlier stage. . . . The North Carolina State Board of Health, on the other hand, reports that venereal diseases are becoming an increasing menace, and that there has been backsliding rather than progress in control measures, including repeal of the law requiring physical examination before marriage. . . . Since the start of 1936 Connecticut has been requiring reports of negative blood tests for syphilis from both applicants for a marriage license before it is granted.

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Literature on Request

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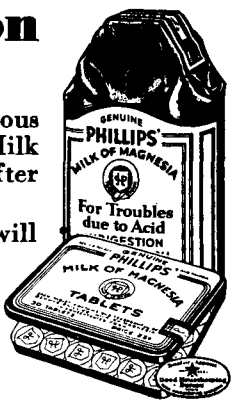
Be sure the product you buy is clearly marked, *Phillips'* Milk of Magnesia.



PHILLIPS' *MILK OF MAGNESIA*

The intensive drive for venereal disease education in New York City shows results "more than encouraging," says the Bureau of Social Hygiene of the Department of Health in its report for the first six months of 1936. In those months 95 percent more patients were treated in the Department's own clinics than in the same period last year—13,602 patients as against 6941. In the city as a whole, 40,273 patients were treated as against 28,833 the corresponding months of 1935. The greatest increase was in treatments of syphilis patients; 33,720 against 23,665. The Department makes proper acknowledgement for the progress of its campaign to a WPA appropriation of $400,000, through which it has been able to increase its clinics from eight to fourteen, to add evening sessions, and to increase its diagnostic facilities for finding cases.

Diabetes—The New York Diabetes Association, which believes itself a pioneer in professional organizations for the control of diabetes, has concluded its first year with an impressive record of surveys, studies and the like, dealing with technical questions, and of educational activities to reach the lay public. Its precedent is being followed by the Philadelphia Metabolic Association and the Cincinnati Diabetes Commitee. The New York Association sent a protest against the high price of insulin in this country to federal officials and the manufacturers. The latter have reduced the price 20 percent, saying that this step was contemplated but was hastened by the action of the Association. (For information concerning activities and publications consult the Association, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.) The Association is organized as a committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Hearts—The Cook County Hospital (Chicago) has adopted a follow-up plan for cardiac patients, whereby a nurse calls at a patient's home within twenty-four hours after his discharge from the hospital to learn whether there is anything likely to interfere with his progress there, and whether patient and family understand the instructions given by the physician. When patients are in need of medical or social advice which the nurse is not prepared to give, she

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refers them to the physician or medical social worker. . . . A study among industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is summarized in Monograph 4 in a Twenty-Year Mortality Review, The Mortality from the Principal Cardiovascular-Renal Diseases. (On request from the Company, New York.)

Cancer—The final report of the Cancer Committee of New Haven (Conn.) finds that the delay between the first appearance of symptoms and the date of hospitalization for care is still a prime factor in causing needless cancer deaths. While educational campaigns did induce some patients to go to doctors, no sustained decrease in that fatal delay could be shown in the ten-year record of New Haven hospitals. The committee recommends continued education by the city Board of Health, assisting the state Department of Health. Cancer is distributed unevenly in the United States, and apparently coincides with age distribution of the population. The highest rates occur in New England, the lowest in southern and west central states. (For further particulars concerning the report, which carries detailed analysis of cancer morbidity and mortality, consult the committee, Department of Health, New Haven, Conn.)

Radio may be used effectively in cancer education, reports Dr. William A. O'Brien of the Minnesota State Medical Association in the *Bulletin* of the American Society for the Control of Cancer (Vol. 18, No. 5, page 7). Failures of radio talks in this field often are due to failure to select a purpose for the talk and to keep the audience in mind. "How often have we heard speakers who . . . gave us the impression that they were simply meditating aloud." . . . A gift of $3 million from the General Education Board has given a new lease of life and usefulness to the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, in New York, which thereby will be made a center for training and research as well as care to rank with the finest in the world.

Special Surveys — The Michigan Tuberculosis Association is making a survey of the tuberculosis laws of all states, primarily to strengthen its own legal setup. Incidentally "a surprising amount of ancient legal machinery" is being dug up. . . . A WPA grant makes possible an extensive and scientific study of silicosis, recently started by the New York City Department of Health, Cornell University Medical College, New York Hospital and New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Among other activities, some 3000 workers in industries which have a known silicosis hazard will be examined.

Among the States

ADOPTION of a uniform one year settlement law will be urged on all state legislatures by the Interstate Commission on Social Security which recently held its first meeting. The Commission was organized by the Council of State Governments, Henry W. Toll director, to study interstate conflicts which hinder administration of the federal Social Security Act. It is well known that settlement laws are one of the chief offenders, complicating the administration of old age assistance, unemployment compensation and various other services. Thirty-five states, by law or custom, require one year's continuous residence to establish settlement, ten require more than a year and five less. In many states legal acquisition or loss of settlement cover the same period of time; in others, settlement may be lost in a year while it may require several years to gain it.

Reorganization — The new State Board of Social Welfare, created by the last session of the New York legislature, has been appointed by Governor Lehman and will presently begin the merger which will, by July 1, 1937, bring all state and local emergency relief bureaus under regularly constituted units of government. Under the new law the State Board is increased to fifteen. The governor appoints the chairman, but the Board itself elects its executive, the state commissioner. Governor Lehman has appointed Victor F. Ridder chairman, and Allen Wardwell vice-chairman. Mr. Ridder was president of the old board and Mr. Wardwell, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, the recommendations of which are followed, to a considerable degree, in the reorganization. Nine members of the old board have been reappointed. New members, in addition to Mr. Wardwell, are Solomon Lowenstein and T. Arnold Hill of New York, Alfred H. Schoellkopf of Buffalo and Lawrence S. Greenbaum of Larchmont. It is understood that, at its first meeting, the Board will elect David C. Adie as commissioner, a post he has held since 1932.

Practical Help—In an effort to achieve practical coordination among the various services administered by county boards, the Minnesota State Board of Control has set up a Division of Co-ordinated Field Service which is at the call of the counties to advise and assist in organizing, unifying and integrating various related welfare programs and activities and to give technical guidance in the interpretation and application of laws, rules, regulations and policies, both federal and state. As one of its services the Division will maintain lists of qualified personnel upon which counties may draw. The new division is directed by Benjamin E. Youngdahl formerly with the SERA, assisted by Grace M. Guilford. Mona Callister supervises the field staff consisting of sixteen district representatives.

Personnel Policy — The Pennsylvania SERB has ruled that only one member of an immediate family may be employed in its services, state, county or area. The only exception is when two members of a family maintain separate households. The choice as to which member of a family should go and which stay is left to the persons affected. If they are unwilling to decide the SERB itself determines who shall go, basing the decision on qualifications and length of service.

In Print—In fifty-eight outsized mimeographed pages the Division of Research and Statistics of the Pennsylvania SERB has outlined the material made available by its research projects and those of the CWA between November 1933 and October 1935. Studies are classified under the subjects Real Property, Community Planning and Betterment, Education, Public Welfare, Industry and Labor, Health and Sanitation. In each instance the location of the material is given and enough description to indicate its possible uses.

Digests of recent laws, up to May 15, 1936, which create or reorganize a number of state and local departments of public welfare, are offered by the American Public Welfare Association, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago. (Price 10 cents.) States covered are Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and Mississippi.

Townsendiana

AS a part of a broad study on the need of the aged for economic security and of legislation to meet that need, the Committee on Old Age Security of the Twentieth Century Fund has published its report on "America's most extraordinary social movement," the Townsend plan. (The Townsend Crusade. 93 pp. Price 50 cents from the Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York.) The committee appointed early in the year includes John B. Andrews, chairman; Grace Abbott, Frederick Dew-

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hurst, Frank P. Graham, Helen Hall, M. Albert Linton and I. M. Ornburn, with Evans Clark, director of the Fund, as secretary. The major part of the little book represents the findings of a special research staff directed by Mr. Dewhurst and the final chapter, the conclusions formulated by the committee on the basis of the research.

Mr. Dewhurst and his aides examine the origin of the Townsend movement, its rapid growth, popular strength and the central control of its national office. They analyze the plan and its cost as embodied in the official bills introduced into Congress this year and the effect of the proposed taxes as well as of the proposed pensions on business, wages, living costs and employment.

Mr. Andrews and his associates, examining Mr. Dewhurst's data, find that while the Townsend Plan is fallacious, the Townsend movement has been of public benefit since it has "undoubtedly focussed the attention of the country upon the fact that the richest nation of the world has not yet provided adequate economic protection for old age." But however laudable the objectives of the movement may be the Committee "has been forced to conclude that it is not economically possible to provide pensions of $200 a month to persons over sixty without drastically lowering the standard of living of the remainder of the population and disrupting the nation's economic machinery. Further, the transactions tax, proposed as a means of attaining this end, would be not only wholly inadequate but also impracticable and positively destructive."

The form of the Committee's statement sets up the claims of the Townsendites on each of several points vital to the plan, and follows each with its own answer. The statement, which constitutes the final chapter of the book, has been published as a twelve-page leaflet, Will the Townsend Plan Work? (Single copies 5 cents from the office of the Fund; less in quantity.)

Professional

THE qualities that differentiate a successful home relief investigator from the run-of-the-mill are dissected and analyzed in a study recently published by the University of Buffalo, N. Y. (Recruits for Social Work, by Helen Fairbairn Southard. From the University's Committee on Publications.) Mrs. Southard is the University's personnel adviser for women, and was personnel consultant of the city's ERB. As a basis of study she used the interviews and objective data obtained from 3150 applicants for positions as home relief investigators, and the periodic ratings of success of the 201 who were employed. Her analysis includes academic factors and vocational interest, recreational interests and use of leisure time, work experience, personality and various miscellaneous factors.

Mrs. Southard comes out with no conclusive generalizations. It is much easier, she says, to point out from the analysis of the material the mistakes that have been made in evaluation and prediction of success than "to present in aggregate the positive characteristics of the successful social worker." Just the same she says: "If we were to choose from the results of the study that one thing which above all others seems to characterize the successful emergency relief worker, it would be a record of superior scholastic achievement."

Modest as the author is concerning the positive findings of her study it should prove extremely valuable to administrators who want the most promising personnel they can get and who, given a shortage of professionally qualified workers, have little to guide them.

Precedents Fall—The National Conference of Jewish Social Service, at its recent Atlantic City meeting broke precedent by reelecting its president, Harry L. Glucksman of New York. Then, while it was at precedent breaking, it changed its name to National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, lowered its dues and adopted a new statement of purpose which reads: "To provide a forum for the consideration and discussion of problems and principles of Jewish welfare and of programs of Jewish social agencies; to formulate principles and programs for the enrichment of Jewish life; to formulate principles and programs of social and economic welfare." The Bulletin of the Conference interprets this statement as making "the Conference a forum rather than an action group." Michael J. Freund, who has been secretary for the past three years, resigned on account of pressure of work with the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Moses W. Beckelman, head worker of Bronx House, New York, succeeds him.

Helping Hands—The New Jersey State Conference of Social Work took cognizance of the plight of social workers left jobless by the folding up of the State ERA and circulated hither and yon a list of workers with their qualifications for specific positions. The effort not only made a favorable impression of social worker solidarity but accomplished a number of placements. . . . The American Association of Social Workers got into the troubled New Jersey situation by giving wide publicity to a report, prepared in its national office, of conditions in forty-one communities after relief administration was returned to local officials and reduced in some instances to the vanishing point.

Merit System—Beginning July 1 civil service procedure will govern employment under the Michigan state and county emergency relief commissions. Present employes will be required to pass a qualifying examination, now in preparation, with the results used to make necessary staff reductions. New appointments will be made by county administrators with the approval of county relief commissions from lists of eligible candidates approved by the personnel department on a merit basis. Candidates are rated for education, experience, personality and ability to pass a test. Preference is given to the employment of local persons. Failing eligible candidates on the lists, temporary appointment, not renewable, may be made for a sixty-day period. Employes may be laid off "if changes in the program or limitation of funds so warrant" and may be "separated from the service at any time for cause" in which case they may request an investigation and hearing. "Proof of political activity shall be considered cause for dismissal." In-service personnel activities include a system of performance ratings and a training program for case workers and office employes.

In Indiana, where, by the terms of a new law, the State Department of Public Welfare and the Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Treasury Department are placed under civil service procedure, a commission has been appointed to work out a coordinated personnel system for the two branches of state government.

Professional Schools—The Pennsylvania School of Social Work announced recently a two-year course leading to the professional degree, Master of Social Work, designed for public service training. A full range of technical, social, community and political subjects is covered in the curriculum. . . . Simmons College recently has voted to eliminate undergraduate social work training and to establish its School of Social Work on a graduate basis.

Recognizing the coming demand for trained administrators in social security programs, the Graduate School and School of Public Affairs of the American University, (Washington, D. C.) in cooperation with the Catholic University of America School of Social Work, will inaugurate in September 1936 a special graduate curriculum. The program is

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announced as "pointed in the direction of preparation for state administration," with a bow also to private industrial management. The faculty draws heavily on experts engaged in federal social services. Among them are Ewan Clague, J. Frederick Dewhurst, Walton Hale Hamilton, Jane M. Hoey and William E. Leiserson. (Full information from the registrar of the Graduate School, American University, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington.)

The University of Minnesota has announced two new types of graduate fellowships in public administration: pre-service, carrying $650 for the academic year plus allowances for tuition and fees; in-service, carrying from $1000 to $1500, open to government employes on leave of absence. (For details address the Committee on Training for Public Administration, 213 Burton Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.)

The School of Architecture and Allied Arts of New York University will offer special courses in community planning and housing during the coming academic year at the Bryant Park Center, 1071 Sixth Avenue, New York, under the direction of Carol Aronovici. The advisory board for the courses includes, among others: Frederick Ackerman, Harold S. Buttenheim, John Ihlder, Robert D. Kohn, Albert Mayer and Clarence Perry. (For details of admission and courses address the School as above.)

The 1936-37 Curriculum of the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12 Street, New York, includes among its more than a hundred courses a large group designed for both old and newcomers to the field of social work. Limited to "qualified social workers" is the 40-week seminar, Therapy of Parental Attitudes, offered by Dr. David M. Levy, former chief of staff of the Institute for Child Guidance. Other courses are by Frieda Wunderlich on social work and social change in Europe and America, by Dr. Fritz Wittels on the psychiatric premises of social service and by Mary L. Whitehead on social case work and its methods. (Full details from the School.)

The George Warren Brown Department of Social Work at Washington University, St. Louis, will drop its undergraduate courses in June 1938 and become a full-fledged graduate professional school offering the degree, Master of Social Work. The degree, Bachelor of Science in Social Work, hitherto offered, has been changed to Bachelor of Science in Public Administration and will be offered by the School of Business and Public Administration for undergraduate specialization in the social sciences. . . . The Department has a notable addition to its faculty in E Norman Emery of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale, who will give courses in psychiatric aspects of social case work and applications of psychiatry to social case work, and will also serve as psychiatric consultant for the Children's Aid Society and the St. Louis Provident Association. . . . Faculty promotions include that of Leah Feder, director of field work, from assistant to associate professor, and Ruth Endicott Law from instructor in medical social work to full time assistant professor.

Coming Books—The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York, is bragging a little these days about what it calls its Standing Order Family originated some ten years ago, and now numbering more than 1200. This Family receives all the Foundation's publications fresh from the press, with the privilege of returning any that it does not want and with a liberal discount on the ones it keeps. This will be an especially fat year for the Family as the Foundation's publication department has several notable books coming along. Out by the time this is read is Willem van de Wall's Music in Institutions. Close behind it will come Joanna C. Colcord's Cash Relief, Leah H. Feder's Unemployment Relief in Periods of Depression and Esther L. Brown's Professional Engineer. Incidentally Mary E. Richmond's Social Diagnosis is having its annual reprinting. Also reprinting is Thomas Adams' Outline of Town and City Planning, published in 1935. The new catalogue of the Foundation's publications runs to forty-eight pages, an index to a lot of professional literature.

People and Things

THE appointment of C. W. Areson to the important position of chief probation officer of the Court of Domestic Relations, New York, was generally hailed by social workers as a perfect case of the right man for the job. Only the Child Welfare League of America had mixed feelings since the appointment cost it its assistant executive director. The post is so strategic however in the whole field of juvenile work in New York that its regrets were tempered with satisfaction. The post has been vacant since the retirement of Morris Marcus more than a year ago. Few people in the field of children's work are better known or have a wider range of experience than Mr. Areson. Educated for the Episcopal clergy he soon found social work a major interest, and presently adopted it as a profession. He was at one time executive of the Cleveland Humane Society and again of the De Pelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau of Texas. He directed the work of the Wisconsin Children's Code Commission and has been identified with various national bodies as an expert in child welfare. His new duties include direction of probation in the Children's and Family Courts of the five boroughs of Greater New York, through which some hundred thousand new cases and rehearings pass in the course of a year.

Surprise—No one who saw Marietta Stevenson at the Atlantic City Conference, guarding her broken ankle as she wheel-chaired from meeting to meeting, remotely suspected that she was about to be married. Neither apparently did she. But while she and her fiance, Louis Livingston, were driving back to Washington, getting married seemed like a good idea. So married they were and sailed a fortnight later for the International Conference in London. Mr. Livingston was formerly on the field staff of the American Public Welfare Association of which Miss Stevenson is assistant director. She will continue on the job and is still, professionally, Miss Stevenson.

Nurses—Marion Randall, R. N., of the Milbank Memorial Fund is "on loan" to the NOPHN for six months to make a study of "personnel practices in official agencies." . . . Helen R. Howell, R. N., has been appointed director of nursing education of the West Virginia State Health Department, an educational training program for public health nurses which is being developed under provisions of the U. S. Public Health Service.

After spending four months studying the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service while she worked as a visiting nurse in the Bronx, New York, Hazel Taylor has carried her observations back to Shanghai, China, where since 1927 she has been director of the Margaret Williamson Hospital. . . . Geneva Hoilien, R. N., who was director of the Albany Guild for Public Health Nursing, has joined the staff of the New York State Department of Health.

The NOPHN is losing one of its assistant directors, Ambolena H. Carey, who on September first becomes administrative head of Rosemary Hall, a school for girls at Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Carey is a graduate of the school and also of Vassar and of Rochester University. . . . Gertrude Touchton,

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from the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of Washington, D. C. is the new director of the Tarrytown, N. Y. Visiting Nurse Association.

A University School of Nursing has been inaugurated in Brussels, as part of the Edith Cavell-Marie Depage Foundation. The director, Mlle. Cecile Mechelynck, is a graduate of one of the first International Nursing Courses organized in London by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Queer Queries — Librarians are traditionally obliging and are not often stumped, but a friend of this department gave up recently in the face of two blandly confident inquiries:

"Please send me a list of all the welfare organizations in the country that give cod liver oil to needy families."

"Please send me as soon as possible the information on medicine from the prehistoric age to the present. Please send full details."

This department occasionally gets a prize inquiry of its own. For example: "I shall be very much obliged if you will send me right away everything you know about unemployment insurance in this country and Europe, also Asia and Africa. Enclosed stamp for reply."

But the inquiry that really tempted us to a long and detailed reply, especially to the P.S. was: "I am making a scrap book about social workers. Please tell me everything you know about yourself and send kodak pictures. P.S. Also please tell me all you know about any other social workers."

Newly Appointed—The New York State Charities Aid Association has added Hugh R. Jackson to its staff as general administrative assistant to its secretary, Homer Folks. Mr. Jackson, even now only five years past his A.B. degree, was executive secretary and director of research of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief in New York, and is primarily responsible for the series of important studies which the Commission has issued.

A new field secretary with the Family Welfare Association of America, is Cora Rowzee, lately with the West Virginia ERA, who will work on special assignments in the southern and middle Atlantic territories. . . . The Family Welfare Society of Boston has appointed Marion M. Wyman as case consultant, a new position. Miss Wyman has been chief of social service with the Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston. . . . Geoffrey May, lately with the Family Service Society of Richmond, Va., is now with the Social Security Board in Washington—as who isn't these days. And don't ask us what division. Some things can't be kept up with in dog-days.

Col. Lawrence Westbrook who has been associated as assistant administrator with FERA and WPA since February 1934, has resigned to pick up the threads of his private business. He has however accepted appointment as chairman of the advisory board of WPA.

Ends of Bad Days— Marjorie E. Weaver, of the Community Chest of San Francisco brings to "Miss Bailey, in person" a group of Desperate Ditties, written, she says, at the ends of bad days:

RELIEF

To keep the client quiet
Give a high caloric diet

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

To soothe her psychosis
Try a belt for her ptosis

TRANSIENT

Parents can't stay
But babies may

FOSTER MOTHER

She goes to pieces
Over enuresis

Turnover—After ten years as executive secretary of the Cleveland YWCA, Mabel Head has resigned and will devote herself, after September 1, to "personal pursuits and travel." Eleanor Richardson, from the Baltimore "Y", will succeed Miss Head. . . . C. W. Pettit, who has been executive secretary of the New York Seaman's House YMCA has resigned to become general secretary of the Foreign YMCA at Shanghai. From 1918-31 he was in China with the International Committee of the "Y".

J. Harvey Kerns, who has been an Urban League executive in Milwaukee and Omaha, has joined the field staff of the national organization. Part of his work is to carry on for Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director, while Mr. Thomas is on loan to the Texas Centennial Celebration, as general manager of the Negro division.

Leslie Colby, formerly with the Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York, is now on the staff of the National Information Bureau. . . . A. Schaeffer, Jr., for years publicity director of the National Tuberculosis Association, has taken a new job as executive of the Public Relations Division of the Girl Scouts.

Hertha Kraus, who has made a real place in American social work since her arrival from Germany some three years ago, will join the Bryn Mawr College faculty this fall. Bryn Mawr is losing Susan M. Kingsbury, who is retiring after twenty-one years as head of the Department of Social Economy and Research.

The appointment of Gertrude Wetzel as head of the Women's and Minor's Division of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, has been announced. Her title will be Supervisor of Women in Industry. . . . The U. S. Children's Bureau has announced the appointment of Dr. Edwin F. Daily, of Chicago, as specialist in obstetrics.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service has announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Olesen of Cincinnati, as assistant surgeon general.

Comings and Goings—The American Public Welfare Association has added Ella Winfurther Reed to its staff to work with the Joint Vocational Service in the matter of personnel. She has been recently with the relief organization in Cincinnati. . . . Ernest H. Cole, long experienced in financial promotion, is now with the Child Welfare League of America to complete and follow up its financial campaign. . . . Ray W. Smith has resigned from the San Francisco Community Chest to take the post of director of the San Francisco Exposition to be held in 1939. Leroy Kitts, formerly comptroller of the chest, succeeds him.

Harriett L. Tynes, formerly a district supervisor for the Virginia ERA has been appointed head of the state Mothers' Aid Bureau and chief of the Child Welfare Service of the Virginia Children's Bureau. She will direct the extension of child welfare and mothers' aid services in the state under the social security program. . . . Thomas W. Mimms, who for three years has headed the Georgia State Department of Social Welfare, has resigned. Henry B. Mays, Jr., long associated with the department, succeeds him.

The Social Service Council of Canada has lost its president, the Rev. Canon C. Venn Pilcher, who goes to Australia as Bishop Coadjutor in the Archdiocese of Sydney. . . . After a nine-months stretch as number one man of the New York City WPA, Victor F. Ridder has resigned to return to his private business. Lt. Col. B. B. Somervell, retired U. S. army engineer succeeds him. Resigning also from WPA is Grace Gosselin who has been with the New York program through all its alphabetical mutations, her chief responsibilities being in the service or white collar project division. Miss Gosselin will go to the Ethical Culture Society in the fall in an executive capacity.

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Readers Write

A Question of Plan

To the Editor: May I say a word about the comments of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* concerning the plan for medical care for those with small incomes considered by the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and quoted in the June *Midmonthly Survey?* [See Dollars and Doctors, page 182.]

The *Enquirer's* comments were not particularly fair in that part of the statement which read: "A resolution passed by the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, 400 to 3, to oppose any plans for group medical care on an insurance basis and to withhold or withdraw membership from any physician associated with such a plan."

The Academy of Medicine did not oppose any plan as stated but did oppose the particular plan presented. As a matter of fact the Academy has had for some months an active committee working on a plan for the medical care of those with small incomes, that they hope will be fair to clients as well as to doctors. The Academy found on investigation that the particular plan presented was in conflict with rules on Principles of Ethics of the AMA and had to rule against it.

Carl A. Wilzbach, M.D.
Chairman, Public Relations Committee
Cincinnati Academy of Medicine

Unders and Overs

To the Editor: Who says social workers aren't getting their ideas, or at least their terminology, over to the public? For example, a penny postcard received the other day says: "Please send my underprivileged, undernourished, underweight and undersized boy to camp for two weeks vacation. May destiny guide this message to a Humanitarian."

Honestly, isn't it time we got ourselves some new adjectives. Heaven knows the Unders have been overworked. Madeline Ross
Hudson Guild, New York

Concerning Family Service

To the Editor: There has been a growing tendency of late to differentiate between the giving of service and the giving of material relief. A good case worker will not attempt to value one against the other. Rather will they be thought of as a two-horse team pulling evenly together, the strength of one giving to the other. The friendship and the personal interest shown by the Good Samaritan to the sufferer by the roadside, the money paid to restore him to health—both were essential to the accomplishment of the undertaken task. The money allowance paid monthly to the family while the wage earner is in a tuberculosis sanitarium is an implement of service, to be used along with other implements such as health education, diet instruction and so on. However, unless income necessary for at least the maintenance of a fair standard of life is available to the family there can be no foundation on which the nurse, the dietitian, the mental hygienist can build. Service that consists only of giving words of counsel and good cheer, or the referral of people to other agencies without assurance that the agency to which referral is made is ready and able to give the required service, is likely to increase rather than decrease the discouragement of suffering people. To a man fighting for months to keep his independence, who during that time has used every resource to keep his family fed and who sees a few months ahead a job that will once again mean security for his family—to such a man encouraging words commending his patience and courage, may help for the moment. They will help much more if they are accompanied by a temporary job, the wage return from which will pay rent and buy food until the real job arrives.

Our complicated social order today does not make individual Good Samaritan acts easily possible on the part of people hurrying to market and to work. Yet there continues in the hearts of many people the desire to help fellow beings as neighbor might help neighbor. Hence, in cities of any size, organizations have been created and supported by citizens who, through them, would extend a helpful hand to people in distress. It still remains the first business of such organizations to carry out the wishes of those who respond to the appeals constantly made for such purpose.

In giving service to any large number of people, organization and machinery are necessary. However, they are but the channels through which should flow immediately, freely and completely, the service which an organization has to offer the individual and the community. The simpler it is kept, the more quickly and smoothly the service stream will flow.

It should not be difficult to decide what privately supported family welfare organizations should do in the way of family service now that the government has entered so largely into that field. They should continue in those avenues of work of tested value in which the government has not entered, the avenues by which they have won, and hope to keep, their places in the community. They should supplement public relief and health work in situations in which legal restrictions limit government offices. In their own immediate programs they should emphasize quality, not quantity; thus their standards will continue to influence public work of like character. Above all, let them cease implying, as they have in much of their appeal literature of late, that no kindness or intelligence can be expected from public welfare workers. The public may well grow skeptical of the usefulness of persons who spend much time in self-praise.

William H. Matthews
Department of Family Welfare
New York AICP

Praise from the Corn-Belt

To the Editor: Since coming to Iowa I have learned to appreciate *The Survey* as never before. In New York and Chicago it was accepted as a matter of course, one of many means of keeping abreast of current problems. In Iowa it is one of relatively few channels through which we in the state and county offices can keep informed of current nation-wide trends. The timeliness of the articles is one of their satisfying features. Eveline Burns' Social Security Primer [See Your State and Security, *Survey Graphic,* February 1936, page 77] has been used throughout the state to acquaint social workers and lay people with the social security program.

Jeannette M. Elder
Des Moines, Ia.

Thanks

To the Editor: As one of the social workers who missed the Atlantic City Conference I felt almost wholly compensated by your report of it. Maybe there have been better magazine accounts of such large gatherings but I never saw one. David Liggett
Minneapolis Community Fund

We're Guilty Too

To the Editor: I must plead guilty of faulty correction of the manuscript of my article recently submitted to you and printed under the caption, Kinds of Group Work, in the May *Midmonthly.*

The correct names of three authors there referred to are: James Mark Baldwin, Otto Rank, George Mead.

J. S. Burgess
Temple University, Philadelphia

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Book Reviews

The Movies—Pro and Con

THE MOVIES ON TRIAL, compiled and edited by William J. Perlman. Macmillan. 254 pp. $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE tumult and the shouting die hard among those people who concern themselves with public morality. The movies, therefore, despite their recent promise to "reform," are still considered by many good people as a threat against public virtue.

In an honest attempt to throw some light upon the whole problem, and to clarify the issues involved, the editor of this volume has placed the movies on trial before a jury of distinguished, earnest and widely differing men and women: preacher, judge, poet, actor, producer, dramatic critic, social worker, economist—strange bookfellows! The composite of opinions thus assembled is stimulating and challenging, the one point of almost unanimous accord being a condemnation of the whole idea of legal censorship.

Only a small minority of the contributors "view with alarm." Among these are William Allen White whose diatribe against everybody connected with movies, from producers to "gum-chewing" movie-goers, smacks of an intellectual snobbery that is hardly calculated to raise the standards of public taste. The Most Reverend John J. Cantwell also sees in the movies an "instrument of debauchery of the youth of the land." One wonders why the editor chose to open this symposium with these two rather passionate attacks, for the most convincing indictments of the movies, and those which point a way to hopeful reform, are those which take them to task for their artistic and cultural failures.

On the other side of the picture, it is startling to find the most vigorous defense of the movies coming from a former judge of a juvenile court. Even the most fervid "reformer" must pause before Judge Ben B. Lindsey's unequivocal statement: "From all of my experience with literally thousands of delinquent youth I find it difficult to say, fairly or justly, that the cause of delinquency or crime was due just to what the offender had seen in the movies. Doubtless there are such cases. I think they are rarer than is generally supposed. I can be more definite and certain in saying that I know of thousands of children who have been elevated, inspired and made happier because of the movies." This opinion is seconded by Dr. W. E. Blatz, director of St. George's School for Child Study, who finds children's movie tastes, on the whole, good. Reassuringly he says: "A movie may for a time alter the attitude of the spectator towards some aspect of life, e.g., race prejudice, but so also do politicians, ministers, newspapers and parents. The amazing aspect of this effect is its impermanence and evanescence."

Despite the weaknesses inherent in any symposium of this sort, the book performs a real service in pointing up the failures and positive values of the movies as entertainment, and in clearing away the smoke of prejudice to discover the real issues. JOSETTE FRANK
Child Study Association
New York

School on Wheels

THE MOVABLE SCHOOL GOES TO THE NEGRO FARMER, by Thomas Montoe Campbell. Tuskegee Institute Press. 170 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

HERE is a graphic portrayal of Negro farm life and of the problems confronting those who would assist in introducing social and economic reforms in that field. The autobiography, to which the author devotes the first half of his book, sets forth the milieu in which educational agencies must serve and discloses the intimate reactions of a poor Negro country boy as he strove to overcome depressing environmental handicaps. The second part of the book sets forth the history and modus operandi of the Movable School and describes how an agency has been able to take education to the people where they are and to assist them in doing the things that need to be done.

Tuskegee Institute's school on wheels is more than an extension of agricultural course work. It is a happy combination of practical farming, health and home economics education, bringing the knowledges available in these three fields to bear directly, and as a unit, upon the problems in a pressing rural situation. The significance of this approach is best illustrated by quotations: "I almost developed a grudge against cows and horses that had good comfortable stalls." "We decided that if the average Negro farmer and his wife and children could not repeat, reproduce, or reenact the things done by the Movable School instructors, it was doubtful whether the subject introduced was practical or timely."

The clear cut description of this type of educational service, together with the reactions of Negro farmers to it, point to the possibilities of its extension in rural education generally. It might be added that Mexico, confronted by problems in rural education, has made wide use of the "traveling normal school," or Cultural Mission, in meeting the cultural, social, and economic needs of its rural population. Mr. Campbell presents varied evidences of the success of the method in attacking the farm problems of Negroes in the South. Those interested in giving a more practical tinge to rural education will find his book well worth reading.

GEO. I. SÁNCHEZ
Julius Rosenwald Fund

Hospital World

THE DOCTOR, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Farrar and Rinehart. 506 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

BEFORE she started her career as one of this country's most popular novelists, Mrs. Rinehart was graduated as a nurse and became the wife of a doctor. She brings to this story of a surgeon the conviction of one who knows whereof she writes, catching the hospital sounds and smells so unforgettable to one who once has lived in a hospital's little world. The Dr. Arden of the book hung out his shingle in 1910, and grew up professionally in the period when specialists were superseding the old-line family doctor. The delightful old nurse in black taffeta who directed the training school occasionally wondered if at the same time science was superseding service. The young doctors, before whom a new world was opening up in laboratory and clinic, often would have denied that they could give any service but science. This novel will be read happily merely as a novel by the thousands who enjoy Mrs. Rinehart's gifts as a story-teller. It will have a special interest for the lesser number who are in a position to appreciate the specific realm of emotions and activities on which she here has brought those gifts to bear. MARY ROSS

Crime Is Not So Simple

FAREWELL, MR. GANGSTER! AMERICA'S WAR ON CRIME, by Herbert Corey, with a foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Appleton-Century. 297 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

"HOODLUMS" and their "doxies," "lobbygows" and "mobs" are chased breathlessly by "the Federals" in the pages of this book. There is talk of crooks with "no more morals than a green toad," "hot money," and murders at "five hundred for one. Three for a grand." There is excitement aplenty and to spare; there are photographic illustrations of the leading stars of the "public enemy" cast, of gangsters' arsenals, of a bullet-scarred room "after the G-Men finished." There are summary sizeups of the criminal mind in such easy dog-

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matisms as, "the average crook is just a hard, noisy low-life." There are simple judgments on such intricate problems as parole, illustrated by the reference to the "paroles which enabled them [the ex-prisoners] to go free and sin some more."

The forced journalistic style employed by Mr. Corey is a bit annoying. It is too bad he has seen fit to place his ideas on such a loud and gaudy bandwagon, because at various points in his book he gives evidence of a penetrating mind aware that the problems of crime and correction are not so simple as willynilly he makes one think they are. If he would take a few years off and soak himself in the vast literature of criminology and penology and related disciplines, he might, by combining such an exercise with his evident nose for news, turn out a volume that would have an important place in the scientific field as well as among the quasi-thrillers.

His present book should in the meantime attract a large audience of non-professional readers interested in the more exciting phases of society's revitalized attack on its "public enemies." It describes dramatically the well known work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover; the shortcomings of police administration in many regions, with a comparison of the work of some foreign police departments; some of the weaknesses of parole administration, without sufficient stressing of its good points and its complexities; the regime at Alcatraz Prison, and so on.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Corey's book is the collection of criminal slang with which it closes. If Mr. Mencken has not already turned his skillful hand to it, a history and critique of criminal *argot* ought to claim his attention as both a fascinating and scientific exercise.

P.S. I predict that the title of Mr. Corey's book will turn out to be just a wee bit optimistic.

Cambridge, Mass. SHELDON GLUECK

The Mind of the Worker

PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN RELATIONS FOR EXECUTIVES, by J. L. Rosenstein. McGraw-Hill. 284 pp. $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

IN simple and entertaining style and diction Mr. Rosenstein considers personnel problems in the light of psychological analysis. The results are somewhat illuminating. "Little has been done," he says, "by industrial leaders to enlarge their understanding of the human beings under their supervision." This book endeavors to open executive eyes to the principles governing conduct, relations with others, and attitudes towards fellow beings.

Mr. Rosenstein believes that as progressive managements have gone far in the promotion of health and physical efficiency of employes, so enlightened industrialists will next proceed to understand the mind of the worker. Indeed, executives are advised to engage in self-appraisal with a view to the improvement of their relations with those about them. The book affords an analysis of the mental needs and problems of workers in terms of sufficient simplicity for the lay reader. Illustrations seem to have been drawn largely from experience with girl employes.

Perhaps a reference to a few of the questions posed in the major divisions of the volume will indicate the author's line of approach: "Why do people do as they do?" "What does the job mean to the worker?" "What about cooperation and discipline?" "What are some things executives have overlooked?" The chapters are very short. Many are followed by concrete suggestions for practical application of the general principle discussed. At the end the author brings together the highlights of his discussion. While specifically directed to industrialists, it is probable that social work executives and social workers in general will find the discussion stimulating and helpful.

HERBERT MAYNARD DIAMOND
Lehigh University

A State Comes of Age

BALANCING THE ECONOMIC CONTROLS, by Russell A. Stevenson and Roland S. Vaile. University of Minnesota Press. 96 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

MINNESOTA has come to the end of a period of pioneering in which its natural resources were wastefully used, its human energies poorly organized and its capital unwisely invested. Before 1929 its lumbering, lake shipping and wheat growing were waning, industry was generally unprofitable, farming declining and population beginning to emigrate. The University of Minnesota has spent five years appraising the present position of the state and has here summarized its findings.

In the course of its investigation the University established banking and industrial clinics consisting of experts in various fields who diagnosed the difficulties of individual firms and banks. Local industry was backward in its use of scientific management and modern cost accounting and too poorly informed concerning economic trends and modern methods to adapt itself speedily. The rural banking system was so unstable that half the banks in the state failed between 1921 and 1933.

The writers of this report look to the modification of the balance between the interplay of individual desires and centralised control by government as a means of increasing social efficiency. Their primary remedy is a better supply of factual information; more facts for local industry and banks through clinics; more facts, governmentally supplied, concerning investment opportunities and far less secrecy concerning the costs and profits of existing business. Their second remedy is a far more flexible price system capable of effectively regulating economic activities and avoiding the unemployment of both men and machines. They suggest the realignment of institutional practices, more especially concerning fixed charges. Their suggestions lack definiteness and there is serious question whether great flexibility is attainable under modern conditions of production.

Comprehensive curtailment of individual liberty in economic affairs they regard as generally unacceptable. They suggest, therefore, the replacement of special interest groups, such as trade associations and labor unions, by regional planning committees more generally representative. They suggest fields in which these bodies might experiment, but with advisory status only. These moderate proposals are attractive but their authors are optimistic in their hopes. How are regional plans to be coordinated if the federal government is to be confined to the improvement of its fact finding activities? Will not voluntary planning be stabbed in the back by the chiseller? Can we retain all our present liberties and shed any large part of our present discontents?

This book brings the problem of economic planning down to earth in Minnesota and thus alone can it take effective root. This soil, moreover, is of the kind in which much economic planning must be planted in the future—that of a society faced with the cessation of economic expansion.

ARTHUR ROBERT BURNS
Columbia University

Church and State

HITLER'S FIRST FOES. A STUDY IN RELIGION AND POLITICS, by John Brown Mason. Burgess Publishing Company. 118 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE principal query raised by Professor Mason's book is this: Why did the Center Party collapse under Hitlerite pressure, and to what results has that collapse led? Initial chapters discuss the history and achievement of the Party, emphasizing the remarkable fact that it retained and even increased its following to the very end. During the years which marked the rise of National Socialism, Centrist leaders were supported by the Catholic bishops in their repudiation of ultra-nationalism and race fanaticism. Afterward the Church authorities thought it expedient to come to an understanding with Hitler. Some Catholics even went farther

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and actually endorsed the regime. Six important documents illustrative of these matters are here reprinted.

The book is useful within limits, with the analyses of Catholic attitudes towards Hitlerism affording, in the main, objective summaries of important decisions. What is said concerning the Concordat of 1933 is particularly judicious. The principal fault is lack of awareness of what was happening behind the scenes. It is impossible, for example, if one knows merely the evidence here adduced, to understand why the Center Party endorsed the Enabling Act which gave Hitler dictatorial powers. I think also that the treatment Professor Mason accords pro-Nazi Catholics suffers from a failure to reckon with significant hidden factors. The book, available only in well mimeographed copies, is privately published. Dr. Mason is professor of history in Colorado Woman's College, and is actuated throughout by a desire to discuss with academic impartiality an important modern instance of relations between church and state.

New York GEORGE N. SHUSTER

Allies of Delinquency

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, by T. Earl Sullenger, Ph.D. John Wiley. 412 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THOUGH primarily a text for classes in sociology, this book, representing a prodigious amount of reading and selective notation, may well serve as a general source of reference on many allied topics: the relationship of delinquency to family life, the play group, neighborhood conditions, the school, child labor, economic conditions, and so on. The hundreds of citations from many sources are highly informative. The several extensive bibliographies are readily usable.

Naturally the work is compiled from the standpoint of a sociologist and as such offers a tremendous contrast to the output of the older schools which have made such a strong point of individual determination in the production of delinquency and crime. Not that Professor Sullenger entirely neglects this: "Delinquency cannot be explained in terms of a few causative factors. It is the result of a vast number of social stimuli which most frequently originate in the home. In it, we have interplay of emotion, personalities, and social experiences which closely touch the child." However, "Juvenile delinquency is due almost invariably to some phase or phases of adult insufficiency, growing out of human relations in the primary groups—the family, the playgroup, the neighborhood or the community—and the larger realms of social control."

With all of its values one could wish that this book had been written in a more discriminatory spirit. Citations having very unequal merit are given without any critical comment. The cases given in the appendix are loosely documented and inadequate for the conclusions drawn from them. The section on clinics is almost naive in its presentation. But perhaps these are minor points. The author's main thesis is timely and wholesome. WILLIAM HEALY, M.D.

Judge Baker Foundation, Boston

Two Years' Evidence

STATE PLANNING: A REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS. National Resources Board. 310 pp. Price 75 cents direct from Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

IT is immediately obvious upon a reading of this report that state planning activities have not been regimented or straight-jacketed, but that, in the two years' activities of state planning boards, there have been many and varied approaches to the problem of developing states in a manner which would allow the best use of the remaining natural resources. Almost all states have given first consideration to land, water and mineral resources. Although the major interest has been in physical planning, social and economic factors have been weighed. Governmental reorganization, transportation, education and other state functions have been studied. The report consists of a review of planning activities in each state, accompanied by illustrations from the reports of various states. Included also are a series of findings and recommendations, growing out of the work of state boards, made by the National Resources Committee; a list of planning consultants and planning board members, and a bibliography of state planning reports.

WALTER H. BLUCHER

Executive Director

American Society of Planning Officials

Guide to Oneself

SOLVING PERSONAL PROBLEMS, by Harrison Sacket Elliott and Grace Loucks Elliott. Holt. 321 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

MODERN psychological insight now enables us to obey the Greek injunction, "Know thyself." It is, therefore, possible for one who is honest with himself to recognize infantilisms that have been carried over into his adult life; his sex maladjustments, the origin and significance of his fears. This little book puts such personal problems very clearly. It should help anyone who has not veered too far from the normal, to take a hold on himself and clarify his personality.

Of especial value, it seems to me, are the chapters, The Relation of Children and Parents, and Problems of Sex and Marriage. Much of the conflict between generations would be avoided if the information on the former could be broadcast; the discussion of sex problems in the latter is sane and straightforward, and a distinct contribution to the promotion of successful marriage, a matter of so much present concern.

The authors do not narrow down to any particular approach to the solution of the problems they discuss, but in the chapters on counselling they do give concrete suggestions as to procedure. Many a minister, social worker or school dean will recognize techniques that he has probably used unwittingly, and will be helped in consciously ordering his procedure by the suggestions offered. The final chapter on Religion and Counselling might have been more effective if it had been a more positive utterance and less of a survey of points of view.

A counsellor could not find a better book to put into the hands of the average person seeking better self-understanding. The authors have written out of a wide knowledge of their subject, both in theory and practice.

JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our Language"

SOCIAL CASE RECORDING, by Gordon Hamilton. Columbia University Press. 190 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

CONTEMPORARY case workers interested in recording, will find this the first book on the subject that speaks our language. When I say "our language," I am flattering the case worker, however, since Miss Hamilton speaks a more effective and grammatical language than most of us achieve.

Miss Hamilton has the courage to be concrete rather than theoretical and to give us samples of different recording methods used currently and in the past, in public and private agencies. This makes her book not only valuable to those interested in recording but to those interested in past and current case work method. Being a case worker, she is fully aware of the risk of publishing a book which can be used by the thoughtless as a final authority. She writes, therefore, in such a way that case workers will find it difficult to use her book without also using their heads. In her introduction she recognizes our wish for an infallible guide when she says, "In spite of the need which most of us have of finding rules and procedures to guide us, we must face the difficulty at the outset that there is no such thing as a model record."

Behind Miss Hamilton's excellent presentation of different contemporary methods of recording, one feels a touch of crusading zeal for briefer recording than we in the field sometimes produce when we try to include the process as

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The Constitution of the United States, edited with notes and charts by William R. Barnes (25 cents from Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue, New York).

well as the gist of an interview. No one who has had occasion to read many records can fail to identify with Miss Hamilton at this point. However, as she discusses recording mainly "as a tool in treating the client" I could not help remembering much of the summarized recording I had read which was mercifully brief but for this purpose moderately useless. Then it occurred to me that this was true because the case workers who at present tend to brief summarized recording are often those who work with people without understanding the mechanisms of human behavior, whereas those who are interested in these mechanisms tend to record the process with little economy of language. In a few years the case worker may have reached the point where he knows enough to write both understandingly and briefly. Social Case Recording will, I believe, help us in the direction of this greater maturity.

RUTH Z. S. MANN

Jewish Social Service Association, Inc. New York

Haiti Up to Date

BLACK DEMOCRACY: THE STORY OF HAITI, by H. P. Davis. Dodge. 360 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS revised edition brings the author's close and intimate study of Haiti up to date. It somewhat redeems his earlier discouraging picture by chronicling the liquidation of the Marine Corps occupation and the admission that this phase of Haitian history was neither an unmixed blessing nor successful in its main objectives of dollar diplomacy—the extension of American enterprise in the Island. In the previous account too many of the failures and criticisms were on the debit side of the Haitian ledger. With the balanced account of the later years, Mr. Davis' reputation for fair objective analysis is rehabilitated. The volume can be recommended as the best short historical handbook on Haiti available in English.

Howard University. ALAIN LOCKE

Run of the Shelves

RURAL SOCIOLOGY, by Morris Gillette. Macmillan. 778 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIRD edition of a volume originally published in 1922; extensively revised and with eleven wholly new chapters added.

FOODS, FITNESS AND FIGURE, by Jacob Buckstein, M.D. Emerson Books. 252 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

PLEASANTLY and simply presented, this book on dietary principles and practices (including losing or gaining the all-too-solid flesh) has the twin merits of being concrete and authoritative.

FACTS AND FRAUDS IN WOMAN'S HYGIENE, by Rachel Lynn Palmer and Sarah K. Greenberg, M.D. Vanguard. 311 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE sub-title, A Medical Guide Against Misleading Claims And Dangerous Products, explains the aim of the physician and the specialist on consumer research who join forces to tell women what lies behind the label and the advertising of some of the products which demand their dollars in the guise of "feminine hygiene."

THE AFRICAN BACKGROUND OUTLINED, OR HANDBOOK FOR THE STUDY OF THE NEGRO, by Carter G. Woodson. Associated Publishers. 478 pp. Price $3.25 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE most comprehensive and objective compilation yet made of the scattered but rapidly growing mass of modern information on African life, culture and history, supplemented by a topical study outline with selected references for the study of American Negro life and history. Pioneer research in a neglected but important field, reducing a subject reeking with bias and romance to as solid a basis of authentic fact as modern scholarship affords.—A. L.

HANDBOOK OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1936, compiled under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education. Dorothy Rowden, editor. 423 pp. Price $1.75 to members of the Association; $2.25 to non-members postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS is a second edition of a valuable educational guidebook. It has kept the "functionalized" organization of the 1934 edition, but the material is new. The book has some thirty sections on libraries and adult education, vocational education, university and college extension work, and so on, with an authority writing an up-to-date article on each subject field. An annotated listing of experiments and opportunities follows.

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